MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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OF THE FAR EAST

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE CHINESE NEW Year is here again. You can feel it in the air. The people are unstinted in their celebration of it. It is like those good pre-Republic days again when every person in this land so ordered his life as to make all his social and domestic relations and business transactions throughout the year to center round it as one great *alpha* and *omega* of his existence during that year of grace. When a Presidential Mandate was promulgated in the heat of the republican enthusiasm which enjoined the people to adopt the Gregorian calendar giving as the reason for its adoption the necessity of following the example of the majority, most of the people in the treaty ports adopted the new calendar for the sake of novelty and celebrated the new year accordingly. The great masses in the land, however, refrained from celebrating either the new or the old calendar new year. For, they argued, they were ignorant of the ways of the new and at the same time too afraid of the officials to do the other. The enthusiasm for novelty grew in an inverse ratio with the growth of the Republic. The Chinese New Year is more royally celebrated each succeeding year, and while we cannot say it will be as elaborately and popularly celebrated in the future as in the days of yore, the events of the present Chinese New Year have indicated, that the people will make their new year the greatest holiday event. It may be expedient some times for a government to follow the majority practices of other nations, but there is a greater and more important majority to be considered, and that is the will of the mass, which can be shaped by the slow process of education, but refuses to be tampered with by artificial means.

THE institution of the Chinese New Year is as old as the Chinese history itself.

From time immemorial the whole nation, young or old, rich or poor, went on a holiday on the first day of the Lunar Year. Everything must be subordinated; work is suspended; business is at an end. Everybody is in a holiday mood. It is a season for giving and receiving amenities, it is virtually a social season for the common people. Only the upper few, now as then, are privileged to attend to various social obligations in the way of calls and dinners on common days when the ordinary people are too busily engaged in their various callings; working in the fields, in the shops, the looms, and on the accounting desks from early morn to late night—theirs is a work-a-day life. It is only on the days of the Lunar New Year holiday that a reunion of relatives, the meeting of friends, the exchange of good fellowship and the engagement of the few good things of life takes place. In business the Chinese New Year eve has always been the final settlement day of the year—the other two minor settlement days being the Dragon Boat Festival on the Fifth Day of the Fifth Moon, and the Mid-Autumn Festival, the Fifteenth Day of the Eighth Moon. The business world in China knows no official settlement days except those three just mentioned. And the practice is so universally recognized that it has become greater than law. Although the government departments today recognize nothing but the Gregorian calendar in their financial transactions, ask any Minister of Finance and you will be regaled with the thrilling stories of his experience in looking for money to tide over the Chinese New Year which is not recognized officially. Old customs die hard. But the Chinese New Year is more than an old custom. It is a system on which the social, commercial and political relations are based. It is a wheel within wheels. Unless you change all these relations, the Chinese New Year will always be the most important institution in the lives of the Chinese.

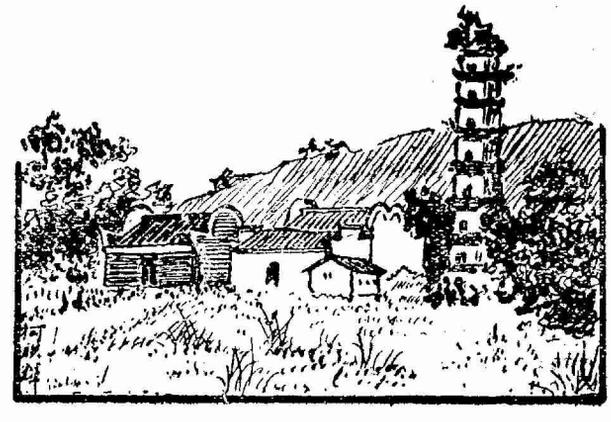
CHINA IS PASSING through the annual native days of settlement, the New Year, under conditions belying all roseate predictions of a revival at this time. It would seem that the country, in so far as business is concerned, has practically reached the bottom of the decline and must now wait for the recovery of the purchasing power of both of its domestic and foreign buyers. The dead calm which has characterized the markets of the country for the past five months continues. As is invariably the case during periods of depression recurrent rumors have it, some not without substantiation, that both foreign and Chinese firms and individuals are hard pressed and in straightened circumstances. Many of the native dealers, particularly those in the piece goods field, have "gone to Ningpo"—which is Chinese slang for insolvency and bankruptcy. Both native and foreign banking institutions are carrying heavy burdens for their clienteles and it is reported that in some instances attempts have been made to refuse financial documents on the grounds of slight, and ordinarily unnoticed, technicalities. The export market shows no appreciable symptoms of any change. Some buying of raw silk of a small nature has been reported and sundry cargo, such as rugs, egg products, oils, and sausage casings, is moving out but not in sufficient quantities to create a change in the market conditions. Exchange continues to be in a "playful" and uncertain mood, having recently dropped to 62 ½ and again recovered to 67. Various predictions are being made as to its movements following the new year but this is one of the instances where every individual must judge for himself and win or lose accordingly. It is true that exchange is probably more favorable to exports than even before the days of war inflation but such a condition is valueless when the import markets of the United States, Europe and Great Britain are stifling all demand in what is characterized as a "general strike of buyers."

IMPORTS, being more or less dependent upon exports, are faring as badly with no interest shown. Exchange, as a matter of course, is the principal factor in the slaughtering of import prospects with the American dollar standing in a ratio of one to two with the Chinese dollar. The piece goods situation, which has been and is the most aggravated of the import markets, is, to use the language of an interested party, in a state of "advanced putrefaction." Large stocks are being held with no buyers at reasonable prices. Offers of a ridiculously low nature are being made frequently but with no attendant sales. Just how long the commercial circles will be able to stand the strain of the present depression without breaking down into a widespread panic is a matter of conjecture and of individual business acumen and surplus funds. Business men who were optimistic in predicting revivals in April and May are now joining with those who were considered as ultra-conservatives in forecasting no revival until the last months of the present year. A more optimistic tone is evident in Great Britain and the United States in regard to the recovery in those countries and, as China is largely dependent upon them for any great activities in a commercial way, this optimism may find a reflection here. Professor Irving Fisher, one of the best known of the American economists, writes in the *American Review of Reviews* as follows: "Judging from the indications, the pendulum has swung about to the limit, and is now pausing before beginning, in

the spring, a backward swing. We may therefore expect hard times and business depression only through the winter and, in less degree, in the spring. In its latter half, at least, 1921 should be a year of prosperity." Similar views are expressed in Great Britain, and it is from these directions that China will feel the first impetuses that will bring her commerce back to a normal basis.

TOWARDS THE END of last month the most obnoxious Sino-Japanese Military Pact was abolished by mutual consent. The Chinese people welcome the news. The more progressive of them, it may be recalled, went against the government for the conclusion of the Pact, for the continuation of it, and finally for the refusal of Peking to abolish it although its existence could no longer be defended as justifiable. Students in Peking and other centers of the country held demonstrations, and a number of unpleasant incidents took place in consequence. The Japanese militarists refused to consider the abolition of the Pact, although Peking did try several times to negotiate for its termination. The anti-Japanese movement which resulted therefrom subsequently could be traced to this obstinate and unreasonable attitude of the Japanese militarists which may be considered at least as one of the causes for much ill-feeling between the peoples of these two countries. The Anfu Club, a political party, which was responsible for its existence, was overthrown partly for this transaction, which was interpreted as a poor and despicable bargain that might have result in transferring the control of the Chinese army into Japanese hands through the extension of the operations of the Pact. The Southern opposition government used to enjoy a good deal of popularity, because it denounced the Military Pact. The press for a time was full of discussions on this matter. One alleged reason why the South would not come to a union with the North was the refusal of Peking to cancel the Pact. Tang Shao-yi, former Southern delegate to the Internal Peace Conference, a year and half ago, it may be remembered, gave the unwillingness of Peking to cancel the Pact as one of the reasons for his withdrawl from the conference.

FROM the beginning of the bargain the Chinese got nothing out of it. The agreement was simply a one-sided affair. The Japanese could station their troops in Chinese territory at any time they considered it necessary but there was no reciprocity for the Chinese. In return for the conclusion of such a one-sided agreement the Chinese politicians at Peking received handsome gifts in the form of yen and were made rich thereby. A number of them were enabled to build immense mansions, and purchased properties everywhere in the country. The national welfare of China was callously sacrificed in exchange for private gain. Nominally the Chinese politicians worked for their abolition, but in reality they were indifferent. For one long year negotiations proceeded between the Peking Foreign Office and the Tokyo Foreign Office. General Chin Yung-peng when first assuming office of the Prime Minister last summer, determined to abolish the Pact as one of his official aets. He has now succeeded. The *Ching Pao*, a rising Chinese daily in Peking, has this to say regarding it: "Opposition to the Military Pact was a nation-wide one. While we refrain from inquiring into the motives of the Cabinet in working for its cancellation, this much is at least certain, that in effecting its abrogation Prime Minister Chin has obeyed the general sentiment of the people, and for this reason the matter is one of the most noteworthy events since his entry into the political arena in spite of his connection with the signing of the Pact." Whether the cancellation of the Pact indicates a departure on the part of Japan from her original policy of conquering China by force is discussed by the *Ching Pao* as follows: "We are sorry to note that so far we have found no signs of a departure from her old Machiavellian policy towards China. Beyond the exchange of notes announcing the cancellation of the Military Pact we know nothing and we only hope that there is nothing sinister behind it." In this connection it is interesting to record a rumor now current in Peking. The rumor is to the effect that a new pact has been concluded to substitute the Military Pact and that this agreement to all intents and purposes is an alliance between China and Japan for defensive and offensive purposes. Time alone will show whether the rumor is baseless or is founded on facts, real or twisted facts. Aside from this, the abolition of the Military Pact, however, marks the closing of one chapter of history with regard to the Chinese-Japanese cooperation in the Siberian expedition. The notes exchanged concerning the event will be found elsewhere in *The Review*.



Shanghai Goes to Hardingville

"ONE ticket for Hardingville?"

That was the response of the railroad ticket agent in Chicago when the writer made inquiry regarding a reservation on the evening train from Chicago to Marion, Ohio. Marion, a little town of some 30,000 population, is now the "top of the world" to most Americans for the simple reason that it is the home town of the next president of the United States of America, and until March 4, 1921, will be the center of attention for all persons having anything to do with the government of the United States.

President-elect and Mrs. Harding receiving friends on the "Front Porch" at Marion, Ohio.

So "Hardingville" is the "top of the world" and since about everybody seemed to be headed in that direction, I decided to join the procession and see whether a plain insignificant American citizen living away out on the other side of the world in Shanghai, China, could get an interview with the man who for the next four years is to rule (Congress permitting) over the 105,000,000 people who constitute the American Republic.

The train was crowded and when the conductor came in and inquired regarding those who desired to get off at Marion, Ohio, about everybody held up a hand. In the car were several newspaper correspondents, the president of a large New England University, a colonel from Kentucky whose profession was chatauqua lecturing, an important political boss from a Western state, the publisher of a powerful newspaper in Chicago, and a lot of insignificant mortals including the writer of these lines. We arrived in Marion about six o'clock in the morning and immediately went to the Hotel Marion. The Hotel Marion isn't much in the way of a hotel but I venture the assertion that it has more prominent names on its register than most hostleries. The rate for a room is $1.50 a day and a good meal costs about seventy-five cents. At tiffin—beg your pardon, it's called "dinner" in Hardingville—the waitress asks you whether you want "pork-and-cabbage or beef-stew" and for dessert it's either apple pie or cherry pie, and with it you may have a glass of fresh milk. There isn't a great deal of style around the Hotel Marion; the lobby is usually crowded with farmers from the surrounding country discussing the drop in the price of farm products or the results of the election. And they are all pro-Harding to the last man. "Harding is going to be a second McKinley," is the oft-repeated statement that you hear on the street, in the hotel, and on the train.

Marion, Ohio is a country town of a well known type in the middle-western section of America. Marion, Ohio, is close to the soil—in fact is a direct product of the soil. In recent years it has become quite an industrial center, having several factories where railroad and canal dredging machinery is manufactured. The traveling salesman on the train will tell you with much pride that machinery from Marion dug the Panama Canal, but he soon gets back to the main subject, Senator Harding.

For the past eight years America has been governed by a president who came from among the "intellectuals." Woodrow Wilson was a

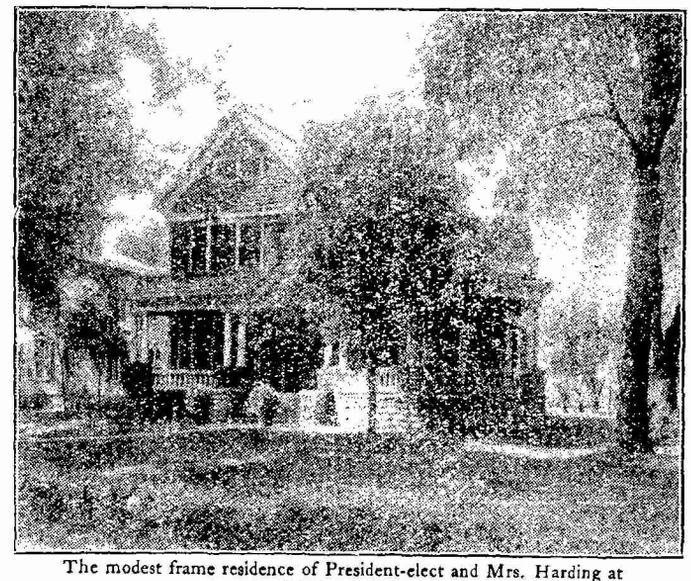
The office of *The Marion Star*, President-elect Harding's newspaper.

university professor and president and his associates always were from the "high-brow" class, that is, if America may be accused of having a *class*. Now America is to have a president who comes from a small town close to the soil—a town that contains some 30,000 plain people—retired farmers, small manufacturers, bankers, grocers, hardware merchants, druggists, butchers, lumber dealers, carpenters, barbers, and the rest that go to make up what the politicians like to call the "backbone of the American nation." It is in this town that the next president of the United States lives and has lived for a good long part of his life. He publishes a newspaper, *The Marion Star*, and it is the type of newspaper in America that started many years ago as a little country weekly and developed into a daily when the town got big enough to support a daily. Until he got into politics a few years ago, Warren G. Harding was the active editor of the *Marion Star*. And it was as editor of the *Star* that Senator Harding developed into a statesman — statesman of such consequence that the American people have just made him their president by the largest majority known to American politics in sixty years. The editor of a small town newspaper in America is close to public opinion. He knows the current price of corn and wheat. He probably knows by name most of the farmers in his neighborhood. He is an important factor in the development of his town. He "boosts" for the new factory and he sits with the committee of the chamber of commerce when that body intervenes to settle a local strike or plans a campaign to build better roads through the countryside. It is his business to know what is going on in his town, county and state and his livelihood depends upon his knowledge of conditions.

This has been the Harding school and you can't talk to him for five minutes without coming to the conclusion that America now has a *real-human-being-man* for its next executive. Harding is a good listener and he has a way of getting at the bottom of things. Colonel George Harvey, the well known editor and publisher of New York, who was in Marion the day before I visited the city made this statement: "It takes Harding a long time to get his heels in the ground, but when he gets them planted he keeps them there!" In plain Shanghai language the Colonel meant that Harding gets all the information possible before he makes up his mind and after he comes to a decision, he sticks to it.

"Harding is a good listener." This was another common expression in Marion.

This is the way Senator Harding listens: When the writer was in Marion, the President-elect was receiving advice on world peace and the international relations of the United States. Anybody who had any ideas regarding the League of Nations received a hearing and in the last three or four weeks the Senator has, I dare venture, heard many novel ideas. For example, William Jennings Bryan was there; Senator Jim Reed, the violent foe of the League of Nations was in town to offer his advice; President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University of New York City took up some three hours of the President's time explaining his ideas of world peace. There were notables in Marion who claimed to know what England and France intended to do with or *to* the League of Nations. There was a professional lecturer and preacher from Kentucky who opposed the League of Nations because he believed that it conflicted with the Bible—and he had carefully gone through the



The modest frame residence of President-elect and Mrs. Harding at Marion, Ohio.

Bible and listed the references. Well, the President-elect was listening to all of them, the Pros and the Antis and he did practically nothing else for a month. They say now that he has made up his mind on the subject and that the decision will be announced officially soon after he assumes office on March 4. Whether the decision will please the rest of the world, no man can say, but we will be sure of one thing, it will be as near to what the American people want and believe in, as it is possible for a President to express. We can rest assured on that point for Harding is a good listener; he is not above advice; and he is a man of sympathy with a big heart.

So I joined the procession in Hardingville. I had no particular ideas regarding the future of the League of Nations or world peace in general, but I did want to get in a few words about two subjects, *China*, and *American Business in China*. Inquiry at the hotel office brought out the information that Senator Harding lived about five blocks from the main business street. After noting the directions, "two blocks to the right and one to the left and then straight ahead past the 'five corners" I started out. In about five minutes I came to a residence street and about the middle of the block came to two frame (wood-construction) houses with the American flag out in front. The first house (shown herewith) was the home of the President-elect of the United States of America, and the next (also of the same style of construction) was the home of his secretary, Mr. George Christian. The Senator occupies an office in his secretary's house every day from eight o'clock in the morning to about seven in the evening—and there is where he receives his visitors—the high and mighty, and the meek and lowly, presidents and managers of business, politicians, statesmen, suffragists labor leaders and mere ordinary mortals. Harding's home is typical of the man and of the town and of the nation. There are thousands of houses scattered over America just like Harding's home. The house probably cost $4,000 when lumber was cheap. It probably has six or eight rooms with a basement and in the basement is a furnace that keeps the house warm and comfortable as all American homes are.

A policeman, apparently the only one in Marion, who was standing out in front, directed the visitors to the house in which the Senator has his office. A battery of typewriters going at full speed was the first sound that greeted the visitor when the front door was opened. The waiting room, or "sitting room", contained some chairs and the usual sofa. The center table contained a plaster bust of the Senator that evidently had been presented by some admiring sculptor friend anxious to obtain further orders. On the walls were some posters that had served as campaign ammunition. In a few minutes Mr. Harding's secretary, Mr. Christian came in and immediately was the center of an anxious group eager for a word with the next president. After a few inquiries he assigned each a time for an interview.

The visitor from Shanghai drew 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon and a very few minutes after that time was ushered into the presence of the all-important executive of a country that has come to count quite largely in world affairs. The American President-to-be is a large man physically. He must be well over six feet and has iron-gray hair and in common with the President of China has a "good face." He is business-like and wastes no time in getting to the business at hand. He made good on his reputation as a "good listener" and practically his first question had to do with — SHANTUNG. President Harding frequently mention the Shantung Question in his pre-election speeches and has a firm grasp of the problem. He wanted to know what the Chinese people thought of America; then he discussed American business in China and had some things to say about placing American foreign trade on an even basis with that of other nations. "You can take this message back to Shanghai....." and then he had still more to say about American foreign trade policies after March 4, 1921, when he takes the helm. When the interview closed he got up and with a smile held out his hand and said: " Here's the newspaper man's handshake which means come and see me again in Washington."

So here is the man who is to be the center of world attention for the next four years. What is the secret of his power? What is there about this man that caused a big convention to fix upon him as a candidate that could carry a party into power? President-elect Harding is not a genius. He has no cure-all that will cure the ills of a war-sick world. He is just a big hearted American, some fifty-five years of age, who has had a wide experience as an editor and publisher and as a business man. He knows politics and he knows how to get a bunch of people around a conference table and how to get them to come to a decision after he gets them together. He knows how to get information from every possible source and he is not above advice. He is going to be a good executive at a time when the world needs a business man with a big heart.

The day preceding my visit to Marion, the President-elect spent in consultation with William Jennings Bryan, the Great Commoner and thrice a candidate for president of the United States on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Bryan was in Marion to discuss with the President the

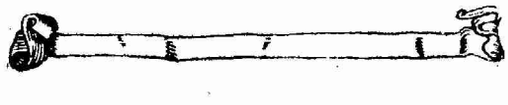
problem of world peace. The evening following their conference both the President-elect and Mr. Bryan spoke from the pulpit of the Presbyterian church in Marion. It's a little church and only about 500 people could squeeze themselves into the building. I'm going to quote a few paragraphs from the two addresses for they give an insight into the characters of two men who typify the American spirit.

Senator Harding: "I have for my inheritance a Christian belief and I have in my veins the blood of Christian parentage. I have been preaching to my fellow countrymen the gospel of reverence. I don't believe we can have the highest type of civilization without its religious strain. We need its influence and we need its discipline. Sometimes I think the world is adrift from its moorings of religion and I know it will help if there comes a great renewal of faith. I am trying to bring into practice in America the government which emanates from the meeting of minds. I don't think of any higher concept in the world than just government and I don't see how a government can exist in the world without coming in contact with God. I couldn't hope for a happy relationship among the nations if there is not the same current of recognition of the Supreme Being. America will take her place in making a world peace and answer every American aspiration without the surrender of one thing we hold dear as Americans. When it comes to an association of nations, I do not think that any association can be successful in which God is not recognized."

Mr. Bryan: "There is only one thing to do and that is to live as brothers. I think the time is ripe to turn to the brotherhood idea and we should not cease our efforts until we bring every human on earth to the idea that there is a God. The one big necessity today is to get back to God. That we must have in order to restrain men from using their strength as brutes. And we must believe in God because He is the only foundation on which justice is established. God has made His law so that wrongdoing brings punishment on the wrongdoer, and this is just as true of nations as it is of individuals. We must be afraid to do wrong, because it is wrong and we must believe in the Bible in order to believe that man is made in the image of God. Christianity is the substitution of brotherly love for brute instincts. Shall we be brothers, or shall we be brutes?"

J. B. P.

Marion, Ohio, December 23, 1920.



The Enterprise of Returned Students

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

HERE is an example what an American returned student, who has specialized in industrial chemistry in an American university and obtained some practical training in an American factory, can do upon his return to China if he means to persist in pursuing his profession and to refrain from coming in contact with officialdom. Three and a half years ago, John Wang, a graduate of Columbia University, started the Hua Pei Tannery at Tientsin with a capital of $5,000 and put into practice what he had learned in the United States. Today his tannery is doing nearly a hundred thousand dollars worth of business and has increased its capital—with the possibility of further increasing it tenfold to a million dollars. Although his undertaking is a small one, Mr. Wang has successfully demonstrated what an American or European student, who has been equipped with necessary trainings, can do along industrial lines for the benefit of the people.

Since its establishment, Mr. Wang's tannery has experimented with the tanning of half a dozen different kinds of skins by means of modern methods, and succeeded in producing calf skins for shoe-uppers, sheep skins for gloves, horse leather for police and army shoes, and other skins, whose quality is not inferior to that of the skins tanned in foreign countries. He is gradually creating a market for the products from the Hua Pei Tannery. Up to the present, only local dealers in Peking and Tientsin are using his leathers. In a short time dealers in Kalgan, Harbin and Mukden, who usually use Japanese leathers, will make use of his products.

The Hua Pei Tannery is also exporting a small amount of half-finished skins to foreign countries, namely, pickled skins and crusted or half tanned skins. China has never before exported skins in a half finished condition, and this is the first time in Chinese industrial history, Mr. Wang believes, that Chinese skins in a half finished condition are actually wanted in the foreign market. This undoubtedly gives encouragement to those who are engaged in experimenting with the tanning of skins along modern lines.

On the advantage of foreign firms purchasing pickled skins rather than raw ones from China, Mr. Wang, in an interview with the writer, gives the following reasons:

"To export skins with the hair and flesh on is both uneconomical and untrustworthy. Uneconomical, because every export and import man knows that freight and duties are the two big items to combat with. Fortunately pickled skins are classified as raw goods in all countries, so do not have to pay more duties weight for weight, than the unpickled. But when freight is considered the gain for the pickled skins is almost twice over the crude skins, for roughly speaking a two pound goat skin will weigh less than one pound after pickled—'a penny saved is a penny gained.'

"Raw skins are untrustworthy, because when skins are covered up with hairs on the one side and dirt on the other, even the most experienced skin experts often make great mistakes in the selection. If he picked up a nominaly good and cast off a real good stuff, he commits at once a double error. Now, pickled skins, on the other hand, are plain to everybody, so every detail can be accurately

determined before any attempt is made for shipment, thus avoiding many possible risks."

Here is another example of what a Chinese young man receiving commercial training in America can do in furthering commercial interests of the nation. The Union Trading Corporation of Tientsin, which is marketing the products of the Hua Pei Tannery, is being managed by another returned student from America, H. Chi, also a graduate of Columbia University. Mr. Chi took up a commercial courses while in New York, and is therefore well versed with the technique of the export and import business. Although the demand for skins and leathers abroad is rather slack at the present time on account of the post war comditions. Wang and Chi believe that the situation would soon change and that the two companies which they are managing will have all the possibilities of developing into big enterprises. In fact, all the large undertakings, Mr. Wang points out, had their humble beginning, if they had a proper start. Besides marketing the products of the tannery, the trading corporation is also doing other export and import business.

Friends of the tannery are endeavoring to enlarge it by inviting cooperation of American tannery experts and business men. Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to China, and now adviser to the Chinese government, and Representative Leonidas C. Dyer from Missouri, are some of the distinguished Americans who have taken a deep interest in Mr. Wang's adventure, and have been trying to make connections with the firms in the United States for him. Plans have already been made for the future expansion, of his industry which will call for a capital investment of over a million dollars.

Upon the raising of the desired capital, the new factory will still be located in Tientsin, which, in Mr. Wang's opinion, is one of the best localities for tanneries. First of all, Tientsin is centrally located both for hides and tanning materials. The supply of sheep skins is drawn from Chihli, Shansi, Shensi, Manchuria and Honan, and the supply of cow hides is obtained from Shantung. Tanning materials such as vegetable extracts from hemlock, oak, chestnut, etc. are easily procurable in the Tientsin market.

In his big scheme, Mr. Wang desires American cooperation. He said that in recent years signs have not been lacking of the feasibility of Chinese-American cooperation in the export and import business.

"But we would like to see also a joint movement," he added, "to develop China's home industries in which a large number of men and women can be employed and the change from raw material to finished products can be effected right here in this country."

Being an enterprising man, Mr. Wang, while trying to secure American capital for his undertaking, has started a shoe factory on a small scale. In this factory Western shoes are made on order, and the leather used is the product of his tannery. Suit cases, money bags, gloves, belts, foot-balls, and many other leather products are also made in the shoe factory, It is Mr. Wang's plan to make the factory in the future an independent organization and invite specialists from foreign countries to build it up and to make it a Chinese-American enterprise.

Upon his return from America, Mr. Wang decided not to enter into official life or even not to become a teacher. Official life, he said, is too soft and too corrupt to suit him. School life is too theoretical and unproductive in an industrial way for the present at least. Therefore, he started a tannery with a capital of $5,000, subscribed mostly by Tsing Hua professors. Gradually the tannery has grown in size, and Mr. Wang has enjoyed the greater confidence of his supporters in the success of his scheme, At present high officials like Yih Kung cho, High Industrial Commissioner, and the Minister of Communications, have interested themselves in his tannery.

Mr. Wang first graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1914 with the degree of A. B. Later he took up the course of leather industry at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York, and upon the completiong of that course, studied at Columbia University where he specialized in industrial chemistry. He has already engaged another graduate of Columbia, T. P. Hou, who has been recently graduated, to take up the chemistry part of the work in his tannery.

Peking, February 2nd.

Would China Profit by A Japanese-American War?

BY UPTON CLOSE

THERE are two classes of war propagandists. The one consists of the jingoists of the nations between whom a clash is prospective, who, from motives either sentimental or sordid, sincere or simulated, agitate and endeavor to excite preparation for an appeal to arms. The other is composed of agitators of nations other than those directly involved, who, either from patriotic motives of a rather Machiavellian sort, from the hope of material gain, or from pure maliciousness, promote strife by endeavoring to bait the peoples or governments of the respective nations against one another.

The writer begs to be placed in neither class. He feels that he is taking up a subject, were there no apparent necessity for the broaching of which, the world would be more happy. Since, however, the newspapers of China, have been flooded of late with Japanese-American war talk, it is appropriate that the effects upon China of the envisaged Japanese-American war should be candidly theorized upon and discussed with fearlessness in so far as the susceptibilities of any parties who may be interested are concerned.

It is evident that the publicity material which has been filling the vernacular and some of the English language papers of Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow, as well as the papers of Japan, and, to a lesser extent, of America and Great Britain, rests upon a propaganda basis rather than a foundation of news fact. There are no *new* developments in the Japanese-American immigration controversy or the war preparations of the Japanese militarists which warrant columns of predictions and theorizing regarding the "coming Japanese-American conflict." It has always been manifest that the overwhelming majority of Americans, although they may express in their slang that "Japan ought to be taken down a peg," feel that America's being called upon to undertake the mission is nothing more than a remote speculation. It has been sufficiently demonstrated to the world that America is a nation slow to go to war—that the only possible means of inducing the American people to take up any serious challenge to arms is to convince them that their national dignity has been outraged and the safety of their nation and their homes imperiled. Any effort to convince the American people at the present time that they are the victims of Japanese aggression and

design so serious that their one remaining means of preserving their national existence is a resort to force would be ridiculous. It took three years of killing of their citizens, sinking of their ships, and dynamiting of their public works and buildings in their own country to convince them that this was the case in regard to Germany.

On the part of Japan, it has become evident that her anxious haste to bring her army and navy up to the measure of a first-class power, which effort upon her part is capitalized to the utmost by the war prophets, is nothing further than an attempt by her to hold her place in the competition with the other powers—quite legitimate as long as the armaments race is the approved policy of the day. That Japan's effort is under cover of the Californian squabble, directed at the Far Eastern Soviet, which, it appears, she will be compelled to fight some day, or is motivated by the desire to show herself worthy of England's consideration in regard to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, or both, is more than likely. But that even the Japanese militarists have contemplated a war with America, except as a theoretical contingency such as is provided against in the war offices of all nations, is extremely doubtful. Should some future international alignment give them powerful backing or aid against America, they would certainly attempt to profit thereby. But so long as the present international status holds, a Japanese-American war is the one thing the Japanese do not want. After fighting two wars over the matter, Japan finds her Russian problem still unsolved, and, in fact, more ominous than ever.

Until this relation, which brought her into the ranks of the first-class powers, and now more than anything else threatens to force her back into a secondary place, is again stabilized by her, it is to her supreme interest to avoid any other external crisis. Then there is China, which worries Japan far more than she will admit. As to the bearing, however, of China upon a possible Japanese-American conflict, the time is past when Japan can handle China by bullying, and inasmuch as this is the case, the time is past when there is any possibility of China's being the cause of conflict between America and Japan. There will probably be future attempts to set aside the Hay policy. But if ever America fights to protect the open door and the territorial integrity of China, it will not be Japan alone or principally whom she will have to fight.

There is, then, no vestige of solid foundation for the multifarious predictions of war between Japan and America except the feeling of national animosity which may permeate the peoples of the two nations. In America, this really amounts to nothing, for the reason that there is no real fear to feed the flame of hatred. In Japan, if the Japanese come to feel that America is hedging them in such a way as to prevent their participation in the good things of life and threatened their prosperity, or even existence, popular feeling might come to something. Japanese public opinion is still, however, so abjectly in the control of the rulers of the nation, that it can not for some time to come dictate any action which does not work in with the policy of these rulers. They may, to assist the imposition of heavy taxation and obviate opposition to large military budgets, encourage for the time a popular resentment against America, but it has been demonstrated that they are still far from ready to let this resentment go to its logical culmination, and, on the contrary, put forth a restraining hand when it threatens to carry the nation off its feet.

There is therefore, barring the influence or interference of third parties, no more basis for Japanese-American war talk at the present moment than there has been at any time during the past decade and there appears to be ample reason for considering the contingency as remote as in 1908, when the jingo American Pacific Coast papers one morning came out with red scareheads to effect that a Japanese-American war had been declared. Why, then, this sudden flood of excited verbosity with which we have been deluged, and why in particular its loosing upon the public of China, whose fears, expectations or opinions in the matter ought not to greatly influence the issue or be of much importance to two nations involved therein?

There are jingoes in both Japan and America, but it is the growing conviction among many who are watching the agitation that there are third parties more interested than either the Japanese or Americans in furthering it. Both Japanese and American official quarters are quite aware of this fact, and, among the general disparagement of war talk by them it has been mentioned most clearly and pointedly in a statement from the Japanese Foreign Office discrediting a manufactured "telegram" published by a Chinese paper in Shanghai, the unauthenticity of which was most transparent to any professional. but which was picked up and circulated over the world by *Reuter's*. This statement, issued in Tokyo on January 7, says: "According to press reports a Chinese paper in Shanghai has published despatches, alleging that the Japanese government has informed Mr. Obata that there are signs that war between Japan and America is steadily approaching and it is necessary for Japan and China to cooperate in a common political cause and that therefore Japan has decided to adopt a friendly policy toward China. The foregoing report is a pure canard without the slightest foundation. Furthurmore, reports, particularly in Shanghai, purporting to cause the public to believe that American-Japanese relations are seriously strained, are being persistently circulated in one form or another. While such fabrications hardly merit formal refutation, these rumors are entirely groundless and can only be characterized as mischievous misrepresentation."

The Japanese Foreign Office has singled out Shanghai as the place where such reports emanate. Shanghai has interests which stand to gain much should American and Japanese intercourse with China be cut off and their competition eliminated from the Chinese market for an indefinite length of time, as would be the case in event of a Japanese-American war. The markets, the exploiting of which certain merchants once considered as their prerogative, have been seriously invaded by both American and Japanese traders since the outbreak of the Great War. Any propaganda aimed at bringing about conditions favorable to the recapture of what has been lost in these markets might be considered good strategy by the merchant interests and good diplomacy by the departments of their government which are encouraging and backing foreign trade. Aside from the commercial aspect, there is the aspect of international politics. One with good imagination could conjure up dark intrigue with far-reaching ramifications in international relations as being connected with the third-party agitation for a Japanese-American conflict, but we will not go further into surmises here.

The point is, an attempt is being made by some quarters, whose efforts we may or may not regard as deliberately propagandistic, to convince the Chinese that a Japanese-American war is inevitable and imminent. This conclusion reached, the natural thing is to go on and discuss what, in such a juncture,

would be the reaction upon the Chinese Republic, and what should be the policy of the Chinese government toward the belligerants and their interests in this country.

On first thought, the prospect of a war between America, China's most constant friend, and Japan, her most dreaded aggressor, is likely to appear attractive to the patriotic Chinese. He is likely to jump to the conclusion, without thought, that Japan would be so engrossed that she would be forced to discontinue her aggressive demeanor toward China. If he were not possessed of the now rapidly-spreading "anti-Western" feeling, he would like to see America easily victorious—at least he would like to see Japan suffer heavily, and be reduced to nearer the level of China in military strength. Led on by these considerations, as many Chinese editors appear to have been, he may come to desire a Japanese-American conflict, and to become an agitator for it. It may be said that what the Chinese may desire in this respect will have little influence on the actual eventuality. This is, in all but a small part, true, but Chinese hopes for benefit from such a means will have a most degenerating effect upon their now growing national spirit of self reliance. What promises to save China is the realization that she has got to save herself. If she goes back to the old habit of depending upon someone else to fight her battle for her, and endeavoring to commit someone to this task by enticing or involving him, she is finally and irrevocably doomed.

Apart from this moral side of the issue, the pragmatic phases of the question, "Would a Japanese-American war benefit China?" deserve serious second thought. The seeming advantages to China are likely, upon mature thought, to appear rather equivocal, or disappear altogether giving place to some very grave dangers which would confront China in such a contingency. As an antidote to all the war enthusiasm "among the Chinese editors, it might be well to point out some of the less happy features of China of such a struggle, which, I point out again, is likely to eventuate only through the sinister influence of some third party.

First, would come China's suffering as an actual base of operations. The very life of the Japanese in such a struggle would be dependent upon their maintaining free access to the resources of China, as their own country is lacking in all the more important raw materials of war. The Chinese government would either be compelled to adopt an attitude of friendly neutrality, or its sovereign rights would be ruthlessly trampled upon and such action would be as necessary to the Japanese strategy as the violation of Belgium was to the German in the last great war. Should China even take such a bold step—which is not to be expected—as to place herself openly on the side of America, her ports, mines and forests would be easily seized and garrisoned by the Japanese army. America would arrive in the Far Eastern arena too late to protect China against such treatment, and if China's friendliness to America did not bring on a blockade of her ports by the Japanese navy, she would inevitably suffer the hardships of a blockade by the American navy, which would be compelled to close up, as speedily as possible, harbors being utilized by the enemy, and cut off ruthlessly, enemy sources of supply. Should the Chinese recognize all this, and look forward to the ultimate victory to bring them adequate recompense for their sufferings, they should consider that, whichever side be victorious, China would have been hopelessly involved, whether willingly or unwillingly, and the sympathy of the victorious party for her would in consequence be largely alienated.

One rather uncalculable factor in the situation would be theinfluence of the British and the European nations upon China. With both Japan and America engrossed, their influence would be predominant in Peking, and it is safe to say that it would not be exerted toward ingratiating China into the favor of either of the warring parties, or providing for her consideration from the victor.

This leads us to the second consideration most worthy of the forethought of China's vicarious war enthusiasts. China's territorial integrity and national existence has thus far been preserved only through the balance of influence and respective guarding of selfish interests by the European powers, America and Japan. The doctrine of the open door received general recognition not because of its benevolence toward China, but because it was the only *modus vivendi* which could be reached between the powers insuring that the other would not encroach upon the one's interest. It is to be hoped that some time China will develop a firmer basis for her security than either the mutual jealousy of the nations or the desire, which does exist in many quarters among them, to do justice to the weak. But that time is still distant. Those who uphold international justice among the powers are already in a position to exercise a stronger repressive influence over the imperialists than they have ever previously been, but they are far from being in control of the policies of their foreign and war offices. The European nations have always been imperialistic, and have never demonstrated the fact so convincingly as in their latest activities. With no desire to give offense to any, it may be plainly said that Japan and America have been responsible for the checkmating of Europe's imperialistic designs upon China—from motives, at their inception, alike selfish, of course; but which, in the case of America, have had mingled with them a large flavoring of the sincerely benevolent and philanthropic. In event of a serious Japan-American war, amounting to anything like a struggle for survival by either side, the checkmating influences of Japan and America upon the foreign offices of Europe would be almost entirely nullified, and the diplomatic influence of these powers in Peking, if not brusquely removed, would become nil except in so far as the military presence of the one of the other combatant enforced respect for his susceptibilities. America, at least, it is certain, would be cut off for a considerable time, and as the struggle grew desperate, Japan would have less and less time and energy to give to preserving the territorial integrity of China. It is probable that, were she caught in such straits, an understanding could be easily reached with her by any of the parties in a position to undertake it, for a territorial division giving Japan her desired spheres and free access to the recources of the whole. In making this statement I shall be derided, particularly by many Chinese of a trusting disposition, who will exclaim, "Oh, but the time when the partition of China was talked has passed long ago. Such a thing is no longer possible!" The time has *not* passed—such an eventuality, in view of the threatened relapse of China into a long period of feudal warfare, is even now discussed in the chancelleries of Peking, and he who is blissfully uncognizant of the relation to China of the situation in the capitals of Europe, where, in spite of the large, and, it is to be hoped, growing liberal influence, the reactionary and imperialistic elements still reign supreme, is either a child or a visionary.

In speculating upon the eventuality of any war in the Pacific, China has her trade interests to consider. Her national salvation now hangs upon the unhampered development of her commerce and industry, the health of which, in turn, depends upon the free and equal competition of all the nations in her markets and the development of her resources. A war which would cut off from her the trade of America, and, greatly diminish that of Japan, leaving her commercially at the mercy of the merchants of the other power with entrenched commercial interests in the Far East; which would break up the Consortium and give a free hand to the ever-present mandarin-traitors who await, with the Oriental patience and assurance, for the return of the opportunity to sell their country for Yen; could have no beneficial effect upon China's commercial and industrial progress, and no happy reaction upon her international standing. It might create a state of affairs very pleasant for certain interests, who, to judge by a straw in the wind of propaganda, would endeavor to not only gain advantage by the unfavorable situation of their erstwhile competitors, but to compel China to eliminate them, according to a precedent already established. Temporarily at the mercy of these interests, China would be compelled to accede. There would be grim justice even in that —for the precedent would come back upon the heads of some of its own establishers. But for China, the reapplication of a precedent of coercion for the benefit of commercial interests, and the establishment of anything approximating commercial monopoly, however, it might result for the victims, would spell for China eventual national ruin.

The American Letter

BY STANLEY H. HIGH

THE United States, during the past month, has been passing through a period of business depression which has affected every industry in the nation, being particularly serious in New England textile manufacturing centers where wide-spread shut-downs of plants have thrown thousands out of employment, and in the agricultural west, where the low price of grain has kept the crops off the market and consequently tied up the money situation which, in turn, has caused an unusual number of business failures and a great deal of concern on the part of bankers who have been carrying the farmers through the havesting season.

It seems to be the general belief, in financial circles, that the situation today is almost analagous to that of 1907 when the country went through a period of panic, but it is asserted the new banking organization of the country and particularly the Federal Reserve Board System, which has promised to make the banking resources of the nation available wherever they are most needed, is saving business a complete crash. That a complete crash will not come is more evident in the last few days following nationwide reports of improved conditions, although it is not expected, even among the most optimistic, that the business of the country will be back again at normal for a number of months.

Curtailed production for the past six months has been more drastic than at any previous time in periods of depression, according to observers who have passed through several such stringent times. Old stocks are said to be worn down and, if business is to continue at all, replenishments will have to be made soon. The pressing need for merchandise is borne out by the fact that most of the purchases made in today's market are for immediate delivery and are usually shipped by express.

In spite of the rather promising outlook for an early recovering business little in the way of actual developments indicates better trade. Holiday buying slumped sharply in the two days before Christmas and price reductions, especially on toys and other seasonable merchandise, were drastic. Retailers made every effort to dispose of large stocks before taking inventory and in many cases large quantities were moved at the expense of values. Improvement in silks and cotton goods, so far an increase in the distribution was concerned, was another favorable market influence, although this was somewhat offset by the number of large business failures and reports of further unemployment and wage reductions.

On the New York stock exchange the past week has been generally pessimistic, in spite of the fact that actual trading was more regular and the tone of the market firmer than the week previous. The securities markets were subject to heavy selling; many industrial corporations were forced to reduce dividends and the general prices of commodities declined in almost every case. On the other hand a general liquidation of securities and commodities was reported throughout the couutry and was reflected in the report of an improved reservation for the Federal Reserve Bank System, Business failures decreased noticeabiy from last week but were still far ahead of the same period last year.

The bank statements published Christmas Eve were highly favorable. There was a large reduction of loans with the associated banks and an increase of $22,300,000 in the surplus which was the highest figure reached since November 13. The New York Federal Reserve Bank reported for the ratio of cash reserve to deposits and outstanding notes an increase from 39.1 percent to 39.9. This is the highest percentage since the large rediscounting incident to the governments operations began three weeks ago. It is still an unusually low ratio being 3¾ percent lower than the percentage of the last week in September, although it is still 2¾ percent above the year's low mark,

Owing to the sharp fall in prices it is considered noteworthy that there have been no more large business failures and, although failures around January 1, will doubtless be larger than for several years past, the worst seems to be over in the money market. The year-end settlements will probably have the effect of keeping the money rates at a high level and just what the rates will be following that period will depend very largely upon the policy of the Federal Reserve Board which, as yet, has given no hint as to its plans. A persistent rate of 8 percent for prime commercial paper, which is almost prohibitive in normal times, will probably not be seen again for several years and the tendency toward a lower level that has been operating for several months is a favorable consideration.

In spite of the prevailing pessimism it is evident that the big business interests of the country are preparing for a season of renewed activity. Large industrial corporations are laying their plans for 1921 on the assumption that business will pick up within the next three months. In the south particularly, where the business depression has been noticeable for a greater period of time than in any other section of the country, a general improvement is reported in retail trade and in the cotton industry, where the demand for cotton goods came to a stop along with all other textiles, manufacturers are expecting renewed business during and after the January price repuctions.

Grain prices, much below the cost of production, have kept a great deal of wheat and corn off the market and Congress has under its consideration a number of relief bills proposing aid for the farmer in the sale of his products. The shipment into this country of 20,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat free of duty and the reduction by 70,000.000 bushels of the normal demand of the American buyer have been urged as reasons for the immediate passage of a tariff bill and still further proposals have been brought forward advocating the immediate opening of trade routes between Germany, Russia and the United States through the handling the securities of those nations by the War Finance corporation.

There is undoubtedly a deficiency of wheat throughout Eastern Europe at the present time and since Canada has scarcely 100,000.000. bushels to market between this time and next fall and since the orops in India and the Argentine have not been unusual tho the prospects for the farmers seem to be brightening considerably along with other aspects of the situation. The grain market itself has shown a decidedly improved tone during the last few days before Christmas—the rally seeming to indicate that the supply and demand situation had finally righted itself.

Presentation of the Fordney emergency tariff bill, which passed the house last week, has met with a very strong opposition in the Senate and it now appears doubtful whether or not its supporters will be able to muster sufficient votes to save it from defeat. The bill was designed in great haste in order to meet the emergency which is threatening the agricultural industry and few manufactured commodities were allowed to remain in the bill when it finally passed the House. The haste with which the bill was prepared and the fact that it provides protection for agricultural products with very little consideration for the manfacturing industries of the East have been urged in the senate as reasons for the rejection of the measure.

The army of unemployed, which has been growing steadily during the past few weeks as the result of continued business depression and further shut-downs in manufacturing plants, is estimated at something over 2,000,000 by the American Federation of Labor; while the *Magazine of Wall Street* estimates that nearly that number are out of work in the automobile industry alone. Four of the largest automobile manufacturing companies have closed entirely and a great many other producing concerns are partially shut down.

The great shortage of work, which doubtless is only temporary, has been advanced as reason for erecting an immediate barrier against the flood of immigrants who are waiting to come to the United States. Although the class of aliens seeking admittance into the country are much more desirable than those who came before the war, being better off financially and better equipped from the standpoint of education, Congress has under its consideration several new plans which will limit this influx until the present unemployment situation is relieved.

It is estimated there are between 15,000,000 and 25,000,000 who are ready and eager to come to the United States and steamship companies assert they are booked months ahead for steerage passage from European ports. Could those coming to America be sent directly to the farms where they are most needed instead of being allowed to gather in cities where conditions are already congested, the chief objection to the increased immigration would be removed, but until some plan is devised to more justly distribute the foreign workers sentiment, particularly throughout the industrial East, will be opposed to further flooding of the labor market with Europeans.

Another complicating element in the labor situation is the recent statement made by William Butterworth, President of the Illinois Manufacturers Association and Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, to the effect that manufacturers of the United States had begun an intensive drive against the closed shop policy of the labor unions. Mr. Butterworth issued a call for a conference of the big employers of the country and in an open letter attacked the plan of the Railway Brotherhood which, he said, demanded the establishment of a national board of adjustment to handle all labor troubles instead of individual companies handling their own disputes. The American Federation of Labor, in replying to the letter of the employers, declared that the conference, which is set for January 12, is merely an effort on the part of the big business interests of the nation to destroy the power of the unions.

In the light of the relationship existing between capital and labor a great deal of significance attaches to the selection which Mr. Harding will make for the position of Secretary of Labor. It has been suggested, in the first place, that a labor leader who has had some experience in politics be chosen and Congressman John Nolan of California has been mentioned in this connection. On the other hand business interests in the United States have urged the selection of a great captain of industry, and the choice here seems to be in favor of Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, although Herbert Hoover has also been favorably mentioned.

There is still another possibility and one which has been brought to Mr. Harding's consideration recently in his Marion conferences, namely, that he choose a recognized leader of union labor who has been identified closely with organized labor and who has the confidence of the laboring classes. In this latter connection W.G. Lee, head of the Order of Railway Trainmen and one of the three or four most outstanding leaders of organized labor in the country, has been repeatedly mentioned. The conservative leaders in the ranks of labor throughout the nation, including Mr. Gompers and Mr. Lee, have been under constant attack by the more radical element in the organization and it is thought the appointment of one of the conservative representatives to the cabinet position would effectually stamp out the increasing radicalism among laborers.

One element in the foreign trade situation which will undoubtedly react favorably upon the business situation in the United States is the formation of the $100,000,000 Foreign Trade Financing Corporation under the Edge Act, with a view to overcoming some of the difficulties which American concerns doing a foreign business have found in the credit condition and the low exchange rates. This plan has been widely and favorably discussed in banking circles throughout the country and the fact that Congress is considering governmental aid in the foreign trade situation will not change the plans of this organization which is a permanent institution designed to point the way in the development of our foreign business.

The fact that the $100,000,000 fund is a result of private and individual initiative rather than because of governmental action is considered another fact in favor of the plan. The capital stock will be at $100,000,000 but under the terms of the law debentures will be issued up to $1,000,000,000 and stock

will be offered widely to banks, business and producing interests in every section of the country. The board of directors is to be as representative as possible of the great concerns of the United States interested in the development of our foreign commerce and the institution is to operate under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board. As soon as the present stringency is relieved the organization will direct its efforts to the competitive policy which we will be forced to follow in order to maintain the hold America has secured upon the markets of the world. The Foreign Trade Financing Corporation will bear to the foreign business of the United States somewhat the same relationship that the Federal Reserve Bank System has to domestic business.

According to the recent report of the Department of Commerce our foreign trade in the fiscal year 1920 amounted to $13,349,661,401 exceeding by over $3,000,000,000 the previous high year of 1919 and being more than three times the value of the combined imports and exports in 1914.

The naval building program for the next five years, which has just been proposed by Secretary Daniels, evidently is designed to keep pace with the increased foreign business of the country, although Mr. Daniels qualifies his recommendations with the statement that such a large increase will be unnecessary if the United States decides to enter the League of Nations. The English Admiralty announced recently that Great Britain had stopped building capital ships and, according to British papers, is merely 'tinkering' with six new destroyers and nine submarines. If the present plan of the Naval Department is carried out the United States Navy will be the most powerful in the world by 1923. Ship for ship and gun for gun England's fighting fleet today holds first place, but with a discontinuance of construction it will undoubtedly drop to the second position.

Three new types of ships for the United States navy which will add tremendously to its effectiveness, are now under construction. The first of these are six new battleships authorized in the 1916 building program, which will be the largest and most powerful ships in the world. Next comes the fleet of submarines, three of which are being built at the Portsmouth Navy Yard; and finally the latest type of aircraft carrier, the *Langley*, which is being fitted with the most improved equipment for handling naval aircraft.

The new superdreadnoughts, which are to form the backbone of the fleet, are the Indiana, South Dakota, Montana, North Carolina, Iowa and Massachusetts. They have a displacement of 43,200 tons and will cost $21,000,000 each; have a length of 684 feet, horsepower 60,000; speed, 20 knots; armament, 12—16-inch guns, 16—8-inch guns; 4—3-inch guns; 2—21-inch submerged torpedo tubes. All will be oil burners with electric drives and the complements will include about 70 officers and 1500 men. In addition to these, four battleships of 32,600 tons displacement are also under construction.

Senator Borah of Idaho, one of the irreconcilables on the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations, has introduced into the Senate recommendations proposing that the President enter into an agreement with Great Britain and Japan looking toward a 50 percent reduction annually on naval expenditures for a period of five years and Secretary Daniels is known to favor a conference of the nations to consider the matter of disarmament—providing always that the United States remains out of the League.

The naval estimates of the United States for 1920 amount to $679,515,731. Great Britain's actual appropriations amount to $410,579,796 with the program for capital ships held in abeyance. France has appropriated for naval purposes $174,829,243, while Japan, the country whose military program is now the chief concern of the United States, is spending $187.207,243.

With the increased burden of taxation resulting from the war and the strengthening of sentiment against the entrance of the country into another preparedness competition public opinion, as reflected in the press of the country, is decidedly opposed to so great an increase in naval appropriation. Japan has said that they cannot agree to reduce armaments if the United States is to continue to arm and, on the other hand, the chief argument in support of the American program is the policy of the Japanese, in spite of the fact that their appropriations for the coming year are but little over one-fourth the size of the appropriations recommended for the United States.

Following immediately after the naval recommendations Secretary Houston of the Treasury announced that the deficit in the government's treasury for the current fiscal year will amount to $2,100,000.000 and numerous means are being suggested for raising the additional funds and of these some form of the sales tax will probably be adopted although, at present, treasury officials are working out a plan that will operate fairly over the whole country,

Just what bearing the suggestion of President Wilson, made in his last message to Congress, that the Philippines be given their independence may have upon the military policy of the nation is not known. Opinion in the United States is divided over the advisibility of releasing the islands at this time and, although the interests of the country could be protected adequately with a much smaller navy than at present were it not for the control of the Philippines, it is hardly likely the next administration will carry out the recommendation of President Wilson, which would leave the islands without adequate protection from a military standpoint and open them to the exploitation of nations interested in an extension of territory in the Far East.

Immediately after the President's declaration in favor of granting complete independence to the Philippines the State Department made the announcement that steps have already been taken looking toward a withdrawal of American control over the affairs of the Dominican republic. The friendly purposes of American intervention in the island in 1916 have evidently been achieved and Rear Admiral Thomas Snowden, Military Governor of the islands, has begun the immediate removal of all troops and the discharge of all responsibilities in connection with Dominican affairs. As a result of American influence and control Dominican finances have been placed on a stable basis, education and sanitation have advanced and the people for the first time in many years have been able to devote themselves to peaceful pursuits.

There is a general satisfaction throughout the country over the persistent efforts of President-elect Harding to call to his counsel the leading men of the nation regardless of their politics or their agreement with him concerning the policies discussed. Not only has he discussed his plan for meeting the international situation with the Republican irreconcilables-Senators Borah, Lodge and Johnson and the Republican leaders of more moderate opinion as, for example, Mr. Taft, Herbert Hoover, Charles Evans Hughes, Nicholas Murray Butler, and Elihu Root; but he has called to Marion leading Democrats, men

of many opinions in the opposing party, such as Senator Reed of Missouri and William Jennings Bryan.

The international policy of Mr. Harding is rapidly taking shape, judging from reports of those who have been consulting with him, although he has stated his unwillingness to make the details public until they have been more definitely formulated.

There are persistent rumors to the effect that the influence of Mr. Hoover, Mr. Root, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Taft has persuaded the President-elect to return to the idea of ratifying the treaty of Versailles, including the League of Nations Covenant with reservations clearly disentangling the United States from all undesirable obligations. This was the position which Mr. Harding took when the treaty was last before the Senate. The irreconcilable element in the Senate, led by Borah and Johnson, have declared themselves unalterably opposed to such a program and a number of Democrats will doubtless stand with them in a fight against this plan of the new administration.

The difficulty of substituting an entirely new international organization for the existing League, which has been ratified by all of the leading nations of the world save the United States, appears more and more insurmountable and, although the recent session at Geneva did not greatly increase America's confidence in the present assembly of nations, it is generally admitted that America's influence in the League would go along way toward stabilizing its activity and making the results of its work more secure.

Brought about partially perhaps by the unrest following the war and the great increase in unemployment, America has had during the past few weeks a wave of crime which is unprecedented and has swept the country from end to end. Owing to the inability of the police to cope with the situation business men in Chicago recently formed a crime commission, which investigated the facts of the present criminality and made public the results in the hope that reform measures in regard to adequate policing might immediately be undertaken. A sensational round-up followed the report of the commission, hundreds of arrests were made and hundreds more of the criminal element were driven from the city to other parts of the country. Last year Chicago had 336 murders and 44 convictions for murder, an average of one conviction for every eight persons killed. There were 13,446 cases of theft in the city, the total amount of stolen property being over $12,000,000.

The New York newspapers following the attempted clean-up in Chicago have begun independent investigations with the result that a demand has been made for the immediate removal of Police Commissioner Enright and a general clean-up in the department as well as an increase in the police force itself. Every railroad, street car, ferry and highway entrance has been placed under special guard and 650 new men have been sworn in to check the tide of outlawry. Police have been ordered to halt, question and search all suspicious characters and to seek explanations from all persons found in unfrequented thoroughfares between midnight and dawn. During November alone $890,000 was stolen by highwaymen in the metropolis and, according to the *New York Tribune*, the crime wave is mounting higher every day.

The situation is not confined to Chicago, New York and Boston and other larger cities of the country, but is serious in smaller communities where the protection is even less adequate. In the Middle West there has been an appalling increase in robbery and murder and it has even been suggested to the legislature of the State of Nebraska that a law be enacted making it a penitentiary offense punishable by a sentence of from 10 to 20 years, to be found carrying a concealed weapon of any sort.

Boston, January 1, 1921.

The Chinese American-Returned Student

BY JULEAN ARNOLD.
American Commercial Attache

ONE of the very interesting pages in the four or five thousand years of Chinese history is the story of the first government students sent to America, less than half a century ago. The first American student interpreter to China, who arrived in Peking in 1902, studied with a Chinese teacher, who was a scholar holding a degree comparable to that of Master of Arts in an American University. In course of the countless hours which this scholar spent with the Chinese classics in his efforts to qualify for the rigid examination required for the degree, he had not learned what Christopher Columbus had proved when he demonstrated that he could go east by sailing westward. After the American student had impressed his Chinese tutor with the correctness of the theory of Columbus, the Chinese scholar then exclaimed: "Yes, now I understand the reason for day and night. In the morning the earth opens, the sun pours in; at night it closes and we are in darkness, as we are living within a sphere." We are not to conclude from this statement that the Chinese scholar is not a highly educated man. As a matter of fact the world owes much to China. Printing, paper, books ink, porcelain, the mariner's compass and gun powder represent some of the inventions of the Chinese people. The Chinese had books 500 years before they appeared in Europe, and at the beginnings of the seventeenth century had more than the rest of the world combined. Every individual in China today possesses, to a certain degree, something of that rich heritage of their civilization and culture which has filtered down through the entire mass. One has only to present his household servants with a little gratuity to find, in his response, the elements of culture from which none have escaped. China's literature, art, music and architecture are creations influenced but little by factors from without, rich in originality and development and have served the civilizations of other nations of Asia, who have borrowed freely from them.

That marvelous institution, the civil service examination, instituted upwards of a thousand years ago, is in a large measure responsible along with ancestor worship for the mental stagnation in which China was found at the beginnings of the twentieth century. This examination, which at its inception found China far in advance of much of the rest of the world, became after centuries of continuation in its original form stereotyped thus nad failed to take cognizance of changing conditions elsewhere or to encourage among its own people originality, initiative and scientific research, having the effect finally of cast ing the intellect of the nation in a mould, although it served at the same time as a safety valve for all ambition. The effect of the educational system developed to meet the requirements of the civil service examination was the encouragement of individualism, as represented by the family unit, as opposed to community

or group activity. So it is no small wonder to us today that a nation whose history antedates that of any other extent, a nation which claims one-quarter of the world's population, a nation naturally geographically secluded from the rest of the world, should, under this peculiar stereotyped system of education, be what we found China at the beginnings of the twentieth century. Any other peoples under a similar environment would have reacted in a similar way.

The following table will accord a more vivid picture of the contrast in the developments in China with those of the United States, bearing in mind that China has 5,000 as compared to 150 years of United States history, possesses an area one-fifth greater and a population four times that of the United States, and is part of a continent having an area two and one-half times that of North America and with 51 percent of the world's population, also that China is richer in resources and potentitialities than the United States:

	China	United States
Number enrolled in Public Schools	5,000,000	22,000,000
Number newspapers and periodicals	500	20,000
Number patents issued past 50 years	Nil	1,300,000
Number factory laborers	200,000	9,000,000
Number cotton spindles	2,000,000	36,000,000
Railways	6,500 Miles	265,000 miles
Motor roads (metallic)	300 ,,	250,000 ,,
Telegraph wires	50,000 ,,	1,500,000 ,,
Number telephones	50,000	25,000,000
Hydro-electric power	Nil	6,000,000 Hp-?
Number motor cars in operation.	10,000	8,000,000
Tonnage mercantile fleet	150,000	10,000,000
Annual petroleum output	100,000 Gals.	16,000,000,000 gals.
,, pig iron production	500,000 Tons	40,000,000 tons
,, coal production	40,000,000 ,,	600,000,000 ,,

Six-sevenths of China's population is congested in one-third of its area, with hundreds of thousands of square miles of territory, abounding in natural riches, less sparsely populated than any state in the American Union. Had China taken advantage of the world's developments in science, transportation, and mechanics during the past two hundred years, we could scarcely conceive of the deplorable conditions existing among the millions in the famine regions as we are confronted with today. Railways, good roads, rural credits, modern machinery, scientific agriculture, modern industrial and commercial organization, these combined with China's wealth of resources in man power and material things, could make China the wealthiest and most prosperous country on the face of the globe.

Future historians will attribute to the American missionary a far more prominent place in the modern history of China than is accorded him today. In a sense we are indebted to an American missionary for the first Chinese government students to America. Several decades before our Civil War, Dr. Brown, an American missionary, was responsible for taking off the streets of Macao three bright looking little Chinese boys, whom he placed in a mission school, and, one of whom later on, Yung Wing by name, was sent to America, there to secure the advantages of a modern collegiate education. Yung Wing graduated with highest honors from Yale University but when he returned to China he had to shift for himself, as the literati were too proud to recognize in a foreign educated Chinese youth any abilities entitling him to consideration among the educated fraternity of China. He drifted into business and became a tea merchant in Kiukiang. Merchants in those days ranked low in China's social scale. Yung Wing was, however, possessed of an idea. His training in America had convinced him that China had much to learn from the West and he dreamed that the day may come when his country might send abroad a large number of its young men to imbibe from the fountain of knowledge across the Pacific, and return to their country to give what Western science and organized society had to teach. One of the most enlightened of China's statesmen during the middle of the nineteenth century was General Tseng Kwo-Fan, who achieved prominence during the Taiping rebellion and was later made viceroy at Nanking. Yung Wing got his message to this enlightened viceroy's ear with the result that it was decided to despatch 120 of China's brightest boys to America with Yung Wing as special commissioner, to have charge of their training.

Thus from 1872 to 1875 four groups of thirty each, of fifteen year old Chinese lads sailed across the Pacific in the luxurious craft of the day, the side wheeler. It was intended that they should remain in America for fifteen years in completion of their education. They were sent to Hartford, Connecticut, where the commissioner had his headquarters, and were distributed among various families in that educational center. Yung Wing was promoted to the position of Vice-Minister at Washington after serving a few years as commissioner. A Hanlin graduate, who spoke no English, was appointed his successor. The Hanlin scholar trained in the stereotyped academic China, had about as much sympathy for things Western as an American railway engineer might have for a Greek verb, so he represented to Li Hung Chang, China's most powerful viceroy of that day, that these students should be returned to China. In his accusation against them he accused the boys of such unseemly conduct as being seen walking to church in company with women and also that they wasted much of their time playing with a ball. As a result of these representations the students were eventually, that is in 1881, ordered back to China. Immediately upon their arrival at Shanghai they were arrested and thrown into prison, accused of being "foreign devils." Through influential parents some of them were released, but thirty remained in jail for a month. The years succeeding their return were anything but pleasant, and this was less than 40 years ago. Many Westerners fail to appreciate the wonderful developments which have taken place in China during these fifty years.

It was not until after the China-Japanese war and the Boxer troubles in 1900 that recognition was given to the useful acquisitions of these Western returned students. Many of these 120 American trained students subsequently arose to positions of honor and service in their country. To mention a few: Liang Chen-Tung represented his country in the highest diplomatic missions abroad, subsequently became knighted. Jeme Tien-Yew is today known as the father of Chinese railways. M. T. Liang became managing director of the Peking-Mukden railway and Minister of Foreign Affairs. Liang Tung-Yen represented China abroad and was later Minister of Communications. Tong Shao-Yi was Premier under the Yuan Shih-Kai cabinet. C. L. Chow was managing director of Peking-Mukden railway and manager of the China Merchants Steamship Company. Liu Yew-Lin represented his country at the Court of St. James. Admiral Tsai Ting-Kan has during the past twenty years constantly occupied responsible positions with the government. Y. C. Tong and Chow Weng-Pang have been closely identified with the telegraphs administration. Chung Men Yew and many others of these students have also arisen to positions of great responsibility in connection with their government.

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Numerous forces had contributed to the momentous event in Chinese history, the abolition, by Imperial decree in, 1905, of the ancient classics as "the" test for the civil service examination. Thus by one stroke of the brush, an institution of a thousand years, was changed in a day. China then formally gave notice to the world that she recognized the efficacy of Western learning and turned her eyes from the past to the future. From that day forward the numbers of students sent abroad increased rapidly. The new China now shows itself receptive to a remarkable degree to everything Western science and civilization have to offer. Today we have in the United States two thousand Chinese students, probably 10,000 have already returned after completing courses in American Colleges.

A significant fact is that whereas twenty years ago, Chinese students in the United States were for the most part enrolled in academic courses, today the vast majority are devoting their talents to the study of engineering, medicine, agriculture, commerce and education.

So far as academic training is concerned, there is little use now for the Chinese student going abroad. If his education and training in the United States are to serve him on his return to China, it must be intensely practical. He must supplement his course in engineering, agriculture, commerce, etc., with work in an industrial plant, on the farm, and in the business office. He must learn how to translate his education into action. He inherits a natural academic attitude toward education so that he must make distinct efforts to get away from the China of the essay and to prepare himself for the China of action. He must come in direct and intimate contact with American industrial, commercial and civic life so that upon his return to China he may be imbued with a larger civic and national spirit. He must learn at first hand something of that which China so sadly lacks and which permeates the whole American atmosphere, which is "organization." This he must learn outside of the classroom and in actual contact with such American institutions as the chamber of commerce and other of our group activities.

The American University Club of China is in a peculiarly favorable position to be of inestimable service to the Chinese student in America and to the returned students in China. This club should through a special advisory committee:

1. Aid Chinese students in choice of colleges and curricula.
2. Secure the cooperation of the educational institutions where Chinese students have matriculated in giving to them the character of work of which they are most in need.
3. Encourage Chinese students to make a first hand study in a practical way of American commercial organizations.
4. Arrange with industrial plants and trade organizations for opportunities supplemental training for Chinese students in America.
5. Communicate individually, probably through the alumni here in China representing the various American universities, to the Chinese students at those universities in the United States impressing upon them the importance of a contact with an environment of initiative and resourcefulness and the study of the whole American idea of organization. The students should be impressed with the fact that college degrees in themselves mean but little, indicating merely that a certain degree of preparation for greater responsibilities and tasks to follow.
6. Make a survey of conditions among the Chinese American-Returned students in China to assist these men to devote their talents in the most effective manner to those pursuits for which they are especially prepared and which will be the most helpful in the advancement of their country's interest.

The improved attitude whereby the student of today is willing to combine manual labor with intellectual effort is most promising. The old idea of the scholar, in China, whereby he was placed on a pedestal above his fellowmen, far removed from the necessity of the application of learning to practical pursuits, dies hard. The American University Club of China now has a splendid opportunity to aid Chinese students in the United States and those who have returned to China to measure up to the initiative and resourcefulness which tne New China demands. No country in the world today offers to its young men and women the future, which does China—the New World of Opportunity.

Shanghai, February 2, 1921.

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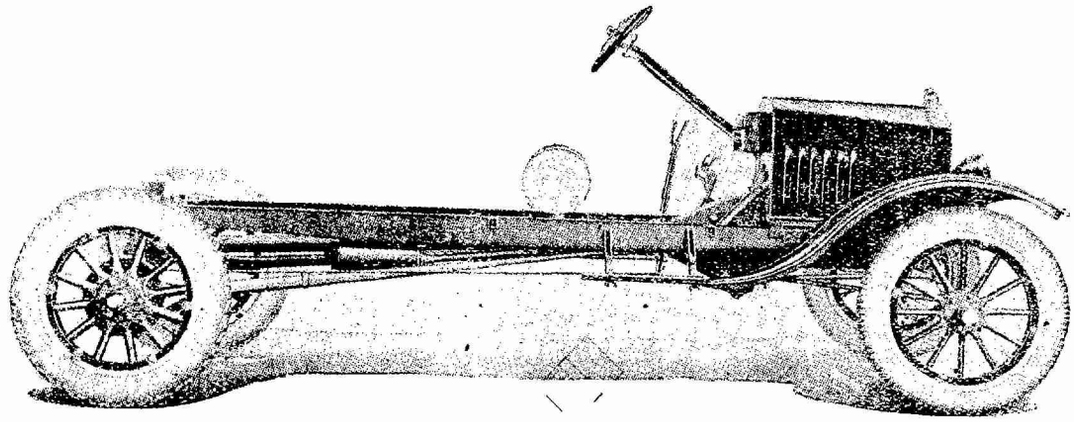

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Who's Who in China

C. T. Hsia (C. E., Mem. A. R. E. A., Association Mem. C. I. E.)
(夏昌熾)

C. T. Hsia was born in 1890 in the district of Tsing Pu, Kiangsu Province. In the summer of 1909, he graduated from the Kiangsu Provincial College, and received the highest marks from the scientific department. He was specially given the degree of Chu Jen, or M. A., by the government.

Subsequently he was appointed a junior secretary of the Cabinet. After having served in the Cabinet for some time, Mr. Hsia joined the Government University of Peking, with the object of furthering his education in practical science, and studied civil engineering for three years. While he was studying in the University, he held the position of junior member of the railway department of the Ministry of Communications.

In March 1913, he graduated from the University at the head of the class, and was given the degree of C. E. A month later he was appointed acting technical expert of the Ministry of Communications. In December of the same year, this position was substantiated for him. Mr. Hsia held it until September 1916 when he was promoted to acting inspector. In less than a month's time, the new position was substantiated by a Presidential Mandate.

The successive positions Mr. Hsia held in the Ministry of Communications before August 1914 were deputy for the prospecting of lines; member of the electrical department, the engineering department, mechanical department; chief of construction section of the drawing office; and associate member of the Railway Terminology Commission. In August 1914 he was appointed assistant chief of the engineering section of the railway department.

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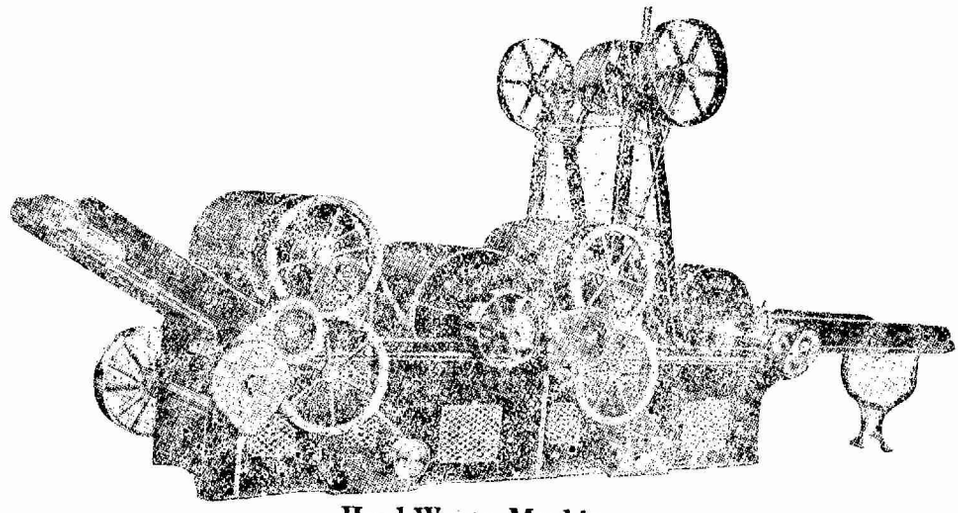

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Agents in China

In December of the same year, he was sent as special delegate of the Ministry of Communications to attend the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and was one of the vice-chairman of the Jury of Awards. In the capacity of the delegate of the Ministry Mr. Hsia attended the International Engineering Congress, International Educational Congress, International Irrigation Congress, the Convention of the American Railway Engineering Association, the Convention of the American Mechanical Engineering Association, the Convention of the Society of Testing Materials. While in America Mr. Hsia also visited the Eastern States to study highway administration, electrical works, municipal administration, and industrial activities. He returned to China in February, 1916.

Three months after his return, he was again sent to the United States to study railway engineering. Upon his second return to China in August 1916, he was made the chief of the section of efficiency of works of the railway department. In November, he was appointed a member of the Communication Conference. In January 1917, he was appointed a member of the Commission for the Examination of the Railway Cadets.

In April 1917, he was appointed the chief of the Canton-Samshui Railway Administration. In September 1917, he was made one of the members of the Commission for the Study of Communications, two months later, a member of the Commission for Drafting of Railway Laws, and in December, became a member of the Commission of the Study of Railway Technics.

In April 1918, Mr. Hsia was transferred to Hankow as the resident chief of the Hankow office of the Peking-Hankow railway. In May he was made a member of the Railway Transportation Commission. In August 1918, he was appointed by the Tuchun of Hupei as his councillor. In April 1920, Mr. Hsia received the appointment of councillorship from the office of the High Industrial Commissioner.

Mr. Hsia is the recipient of many decorations, including the Second Grade of the First Class Communication Medal, Medal of Honor of the Communication Board, Medal of Honor of the Panama Exposition and the Fourth Class Chia Ho Decoration. His official rank is that of the direct appointment grade which was awarded to him by Presidential Mandate in November 1920 in recognition of the meritorous service he rendered in connection with the administration of enemy aliens. At the same time, he was appointed by the Ministry to be the administer of the Hankow land development department of the Peking-Hankow railway, which position he is now holding.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

The Two Streams in Japan's Policy.

From the "Japan Advertiser", (Tokio)

If more Japanese public men were ready to act as Baron Fujimura acted in the House of Peers and drag awkward incidents like the shelter and escape of Little Hsu and the Chientao affair into the light of criticism, Japan would have fewer such incidents to complain of. So long as military officers can commit "calculated indiscretions" without more than

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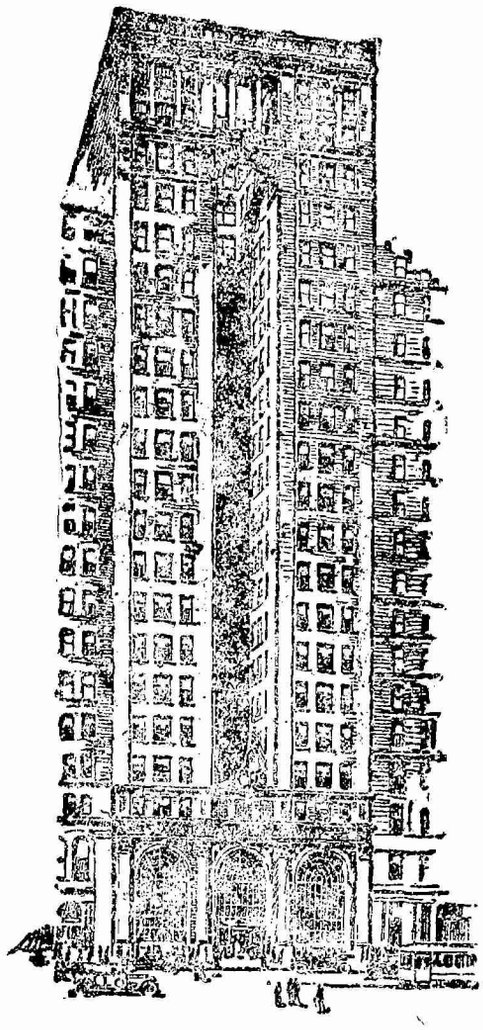

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nominal rebuke those indiscretions will continue and Japan will remain exposed to the charge of having a dual policy and a dual government. If every incident of the kind is brought into the limelight of public opinion by the representatives of the nation, and if His Majesty's Ministers are required to take the responsibility which is rightly theirs for the actions of their servants, we shall soon see firmer control exercised. Officers will be careful not to exceed their instructions when they know that their actions are likely to get their official chiefs into trouble. The authority of the government will be strengthened and foreign governments will no longer be perpetually wondering whether the real policy of Japan is to be read in the assurances of Ministers or in the actions of subordinates. It is the constitutional duty of members of the Diet to express the opinions of the nation on national policy. They are not merely at liberty to do so; it is their obligation to the Emperor to speak freely on the administration of the country. There is no more useful function open to them than that of exposing actions of officials which conflict with the declared policy of Ministers. and members of the Upper House are generally able to do so with greater effect then their colleagues of the elected chamber.

Baron Fujimura's criticisms were weighty and it cannot be said that they were satisfactorily answered. Was Colonel Mizumachi instructed to send his letter to the missionaries?, asked Baron Fujimura. The Foreign Minister said that he was not instructed and admitted that it was an improper letter to send. General Tanaka, however, stated that a private memorandum had been given to Colonel Mizumachi which had been shown to foreign correspondent who misunderstood its contents and sent it abroad by wireless. The only foreign correspondent with Colonel Mizumachi was Mr. Junius Wood, representing *Kokusai*, and he telegraphed the letter to Tokyo by field telegraph—remarkable performance for soldier operators who usually use kana only. Both the missionaries who received it and the Japanese and foreign press regarded it as expressing the official view. General Tanaka's reply indicates that they were right. He disclaims the letter but admits a private memorandum which was "misunderstood." The *Kokusai* report of the debate, differing slightly from *the Advertiser's*, says that Colonel Mizumachi sent wireless private messages to the missionaries but they were interpreted by some foreign correspondents as formal notes. It was a written letter, however, that the missionaries received, identical with the letter which the field telegraph forwarded to Tokyo for publication. At all events, Colonel Mizumachi was furnished with memoranda by his chiefs at the War Office which he elaborated into the celebrated letter. How far the memoranda went and how much the Colonel improved upon his instructions we do not know. But this is clear: A military officer was sent upon a political mission into a foreign country without instructions from the Foreign Office. Basing himself upon a private memorandum from the War Office he issued an extraordinary document of a purely political character in which he made comparisons involving another government and virtually gave to the missionaries, who were not Japanese subjects and were not engaged in Japanese territory, warning to the effect that they must teach what the Japanese authorities wanted them to teach or abandon their work. The real question here is whether political communications of this character are to be the work of the Foreign office or of the War Office. Which is responsible for Japan's foreign policy and for her relations with other countries?

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Similar indifference to the political consequences of their action by military officers is disclosed by the answers given to the interpellation regarding the escape of Little Hsu. It was known that the Chinese General wanted to get away; he had asked for permission. Mr. Obata, according to the *Kokusai* report, gave instructions that no assistance was to be given to General Hsu in escaping. He escaped from the Legation without assistance and then a Japanese officer enabled him to escape from Chinese to Japanese territory. That officer has been punished; he has been suspended from duty; for how long was not stated. The case of Hsu is less serious than the other, and Mr. Obata seems to have known more about it than the Foreign Office did about Colonel Mizumachi. The army presumably felt than they could not in honor refuse shelter and an opportunity to get away from China to General Hsu. But the people of Japan must reckon on the political results of this action. It will be explained by the Chinese as evidence that Hsu had been the tool of the military party in Japan; and that the Japanese Legations was too deeply committed with him to be able to close its door on him as the other Legations did; that he was by Japanese assistance spirited out of China and given a refuge in Japanese territory. And should he ever again play a part in Chinese affairs Japan will be blamed.

Baron Fujimura put the point exactly when he told the government that the evidences of "dual diplomacy" which such incidents furnish is the great cause of the misunderstandings of Japan that exist in China and in other countries. Ministers make conciliatory declarations and the high-handed actions of subordinates make the declarations of the government meaningless. It is the business of the Diet to use all its influence to ensure that power and constitutional responsibility are not divorced as they often seem to be. Questions of policy belong to the government; military affairs to the soldiers; foreign affairs to the Foreign Office. National policy should flow in one broad stream from one source. If there is one stream having its source at Miyakezaka and another springing from the lower level of Kasumigaseki the result can only be confusion and misunderstanding.

Reckless Issue of Domestic Loan Bonds

From the "Shih Pao" (Chinese)

It is obvious that the domestic loan bonds of the first year of the Min Kuo should have been issued in the first year and that there could be no subsequent issues after that. The number of bonds to be issued in the first year was fixed and, once fixed, there could be no further issues in subsequent years aggregating tens of millions of dollars.

The Finance authorities think that, because the domestic loan of the first year of the Min Kuo was sanctioned by Parliament, it would be a saving of trouble to go on issuing a new batch of bonds bearing the date as the year of the Min Kuo. If the first year bonds could be issued in an unrestricted manner, what is the meaning of printing the 1st year on the bonds? They might have been called domestic loan bonds, without any specification of the year. No Minister of Finance could excuse himself from going through the constitutional process of securing sanction for the issue of national bonds to raise domestic loans and the conduct of the present Minister of Finance is as abominable as it is scandalously corrupt.

Attempts of this kind kill confidence in the credit of the government and no wonder the banks have sent out a circular telegram declaring that, if

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more bonds were ostensibly issued as those of the first year, they will not be accepted, but will be treated as scraps of paper.

A Dismal Commercial Outlook

From the "Hsin Shun Pao" (Chinese)

There have been three big commercial crises during the past twenty years, the speculation in gold bars, the speculation in rubber shares and the speculation in piece goods of recent times. Each of these has caused a commercial panic by which the business community was caught unprepared.

The situation created by a panic was generally settled by a section of the mercantile community coming to the rescue of those who had become victimized by their thoughtless speculations. The first two cases did not long hinder the revival of normal business conditions, because the merchants were guided by two factors of great importance for handling panics of the kind referred to. They turned to best advantage the experience gained from the losses and the victims did not exaggerate their reverses by remaining within moral bounds.

Whether the same thing can be said of the piece goods downfall or not depends on the moral standard of the suffering merchants and it is our opinion that, in late years, there has not been a forward march in the sphere of commercial morality. The legal code of the Chinese Republic is by no means illuminative in regard to the conditions under which applications for bankruptcy should be granted. This affords a chance to unscrupulous merchants to declare their bankruputcy for their own personal benefit at the cost of injuring the reputation and credit of the trade. We hope that there will be a minimum of such cases, because confidence is a mighty factor in trade relations, without which the business outlook cannot but become dismal.

A "Three Dont's" Chinese Club

Although it has often been said that some Western vices have invaded the East and have gained wide-spread popularity, still one finds an attempt to stamp out some of the well-known vices, such as drinking, smoking and gambling in the form of the "Three Don't Club," a club compsed of Chinese men and women of Shanghai, who meet on Sunday afternoons in their respective homes. Belonging to this club are twenty-eight wives and husbands, of the educated circles in the Chinese community. The meetings start promptly at 2 o'clock each Sunday and last throughout the afternoon.

In order to become a regular member one is requested to sign a pledge that he or she will refrain from smoking, drinking and gambling, and one may become an associate member if they approve of the principles yet do not observe the rules and give financial aid to the club. A small percentage of the members are associate. This club was originally founded by members of the Kiangsu Educational Association, which boasts of a large membership in Central China.

Owing to the fact that a large amount of time is spent in gambling, smoking and drinking, some

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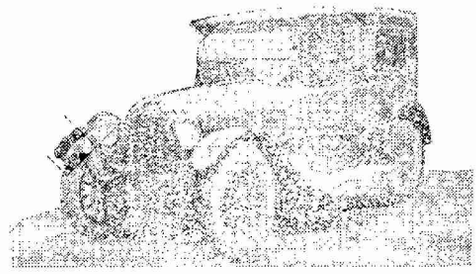

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Chinese men and women deemed it wise to start a movement whereby the returned students as well as other young Chinese men and women could meet informally and spend their time in an advantageous and beneficial way. Sunday afternoon was the time chosen as best suited, for this was the afternoon when most of the week's work was finished and their time might be idle. When the club was first organized it was hard to get the Chinese of the old-school, as it were, to meet with the more modern type of Chinese men and women in an informal manner but now the afternoons have become very popular with all and each Sunday something new in the way of valuable entertainment is offered by the host and hostess. More often a lecture is given dealing with the evils of drinking, smoking and gambling, old superstitious customs, Chinese religion, or on important topics of the day by some prominent Chinese man or woman. Excursions to interesting places have been planned, and sight-seeing tours to nearby villages, towns, factories and districts have been made by the group since its organization.

It is interesting to note that at these meetings sometimes more men than women are present. At a recent meeting an excellent lecture was given by Mr. Shen of the Bank of Communications on "Marriage and Funeral Rites," and "Ancestral Worship of Spirits," at his home at West Gate. Mr. Shen was former acting Civil Governor of Kiangsu Province and lately acting secretary to the Kiangsu Educational Association. Mr. Y. B. Huang, Commissioner of Education of this province, has also given several interesting lectures.

With The American Woman's Club

At the meeting of the American Woman's Club held at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday, February 1, Mrs. Lobingier, who has been indisposed for sometime, resumed her duties as president and presided at the meeting. Tea was served at 4 o'clock and the meeting followed, which was in charge of the Social Service Department. The interesting and valuable subject of child slavery was discussed by Mrs. M. T. Henderson, who is at the head of the Children's Slave Refuge of Shanghai. Mrs. Henderson told the members of her work at the home, the child sale

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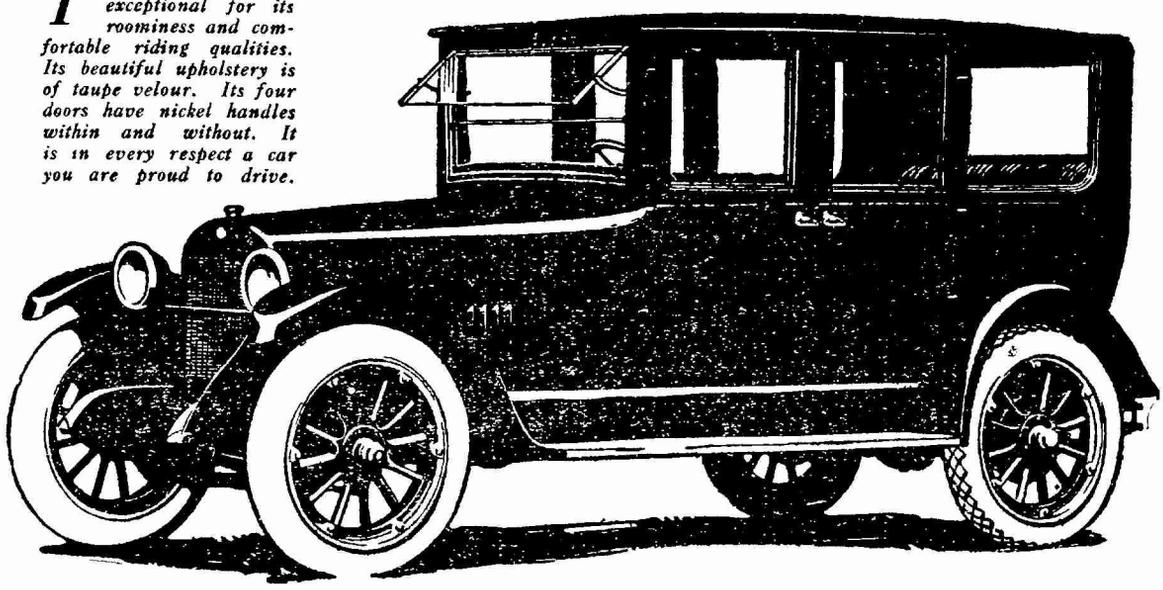

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problem, an account of the industrial work carried on, and illustrated her talk by lantern slides showing pictures of the school, and some photos of the marriageable girls, and pictured the differences in the girls when they first entered the home and later. Practically $4,000 worth of work has been done during the past year and knitting was only taken up some eighteen months ago.

Reports of various departments were made at the short business meeting. Mrs. R. Lunkley gave a comprehensive report of the clubs receipts and disbursements during the past year and Mrs. G. B. Fryer told of the net profit of $1,500 realized from the *American Woman's Club Annual last year.*

Some of the guests of honor at the Tuesday meeting were Mrs. L. McCauley, who recently was admitted to the U, S. Court for China to practice law in China, Mrs. Brown who has recently arrived in Shanghai to act as hostess for the Y. W. C. A., and who brought a message from the Twentieth Century Club of Washington, and Mrs. Henderson, who has been closely associated with the Tientsin Famine Relief Work and who held a display of the needle work done by the Chinese women from the famine center whom they have given employment.

* * * *

A general business meeting of the Social Service Department of the American Woman's Club was held at the Carlton Cafe, on Thursday morning, February 3. Another meeting is to be called shortly when it is hoped that all members of the department will make extra efforts to be present.

* * * *

About fifty members of the Literary Department of the Club were present at a reception in honor of Mrs. Ayscough on Wednesday, February 2, given by Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, head of the department, at her home, 124 Dixwell Road, Shanghai. Mrs. Ayscough spoke a few moments on what it has meant to her to study Chinese civilization, and also read a few translated Chinese poems.

* * * *

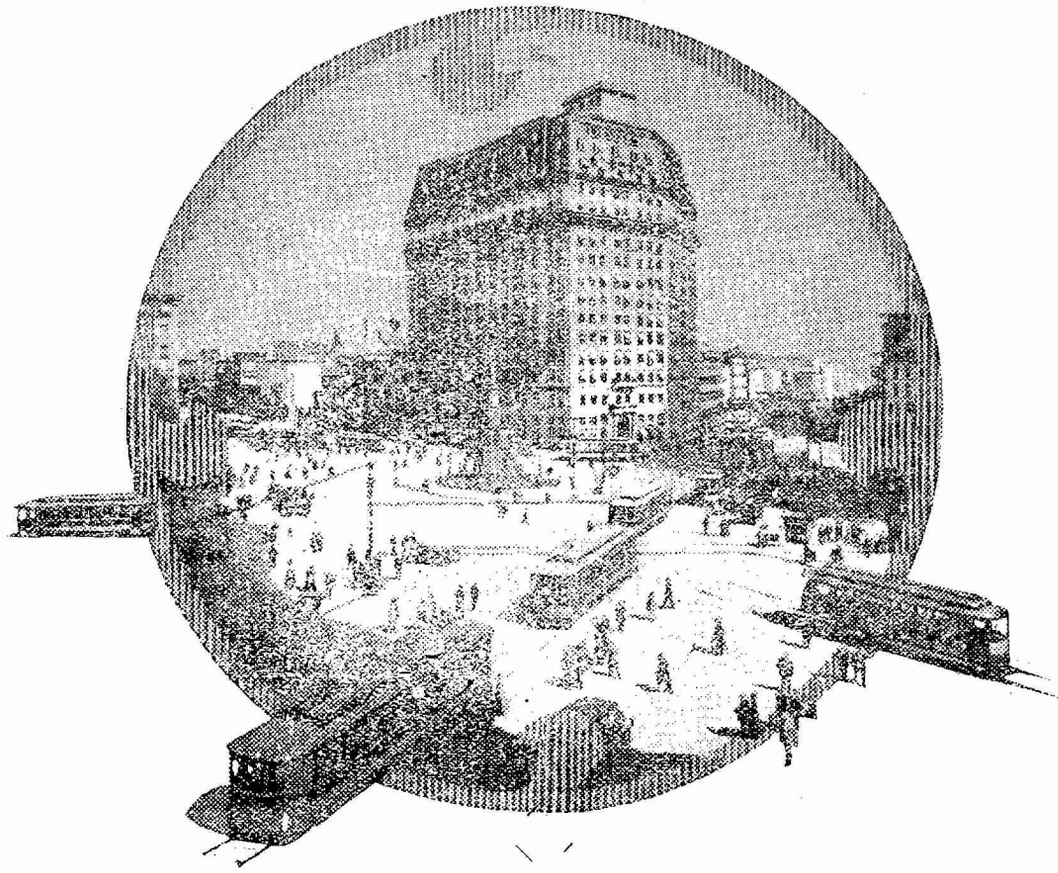
The regular meeting of the American Woman's Club will be held on Tuesday afternoon, February 15, at the Carlton Cafe. At this meeting L. W. C. Lorden will speak on "Chinese Cameos and Hard Stones," and will display samples of each. The program is in charge of the Literary Department.

* * * *

Mrs. F. M. Cowles will speak at the next meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club to be held on Friday, February 11, at the Royal Asiatic Society Hall, 5 Museum Road, Shanghai, at 4:30 o'clock. Her subject is "Chinese Rugs," and she is substituting for Mrs. Beaman, who is indisposed and unable to giver her paper.

* * * *

The Mother's Department of the American Woman's Club will meet February 16, at the Carlton Cafe when a program of unusual interest will be given under the direction of Mrs. Theodore Bodde. The program, which has been carefully planned, will deal with literature and music for children. Mrs. W. J. Fuller will give a paper on "Music for Children." She



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will be assisted by Mrs. Thompson of Nanyang College, who will illustrate the talk by singing groups of children's songs. Mrs. E. Kelhoefer will read Bryant's book, "How to Tell Stories."

———

Sino-Japanese Pact Abrogated

The Japanese Legation, Peking, has issued translations of the memorandums exchanged by the Japanese and Chinese military authorities and the Japanese Legation and the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs which constituted the cancellation of the Sino-Japanese Military Pact. The following are the Japanese memorandums, which are practically identical with the Chinese:

MILITARY MEMORANDUM

The Supreme Commands of Japan and China, taking into consideration that the necessity for common defence has ceased to exist hereby cancel agreement signed on February 5, 1919 regarding the term of validity of the Military Agreement and recognize that the time of the termination of the condition of war, as provided for in Article 11, Paragraph 2 of the Military Agreement, has been reached on the date of the signature of this memorandum.

(Signed) Otohiko Hogashi
Major-General

Representative of the Japanese army.

(Signed) Ho En-pu

Representative of the Chinese Army.

From the Japanese Minister in Peking to the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated January 28, 1921.

Monsieur le Ministre,

Acknowledging the receipt of Your Excellency's Note No. 19 of even date I have the honour to state, with refererce to the Notes originally exchanged between the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Chinese Minister to Japan on the subject of the common defence of the two countries, as well as to the Military and Naval Agreements concluded between the Authorities concerned of the both countries that the Supreme Commands of our two countries taking into consideration that necessity for common defence has already ceased to exist, the Military and Naval Representatives of both countries have signed memorandums thereby cancelling the agreements regarding the term of validity of the Military and Naval Agreements, and recognizing at the same that the time of the termination of conditions of war has aleady been reached on the date of signature.

I beg to inform you that I confirm the contents of the said memorandums and that accordingly the Notes on the subject exchanged between the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chinese Minister to Japan in March, 1918, the Military and Naval Agreements based on these Notes as well as the documents attached thereto shall all become from this day entirely null and void.

I avail, etc.

NAVAL NOTES EXCHANGED.

Peking, January 30.

The Japanese Legation points out that two identical memorandums were signed by the Japanese

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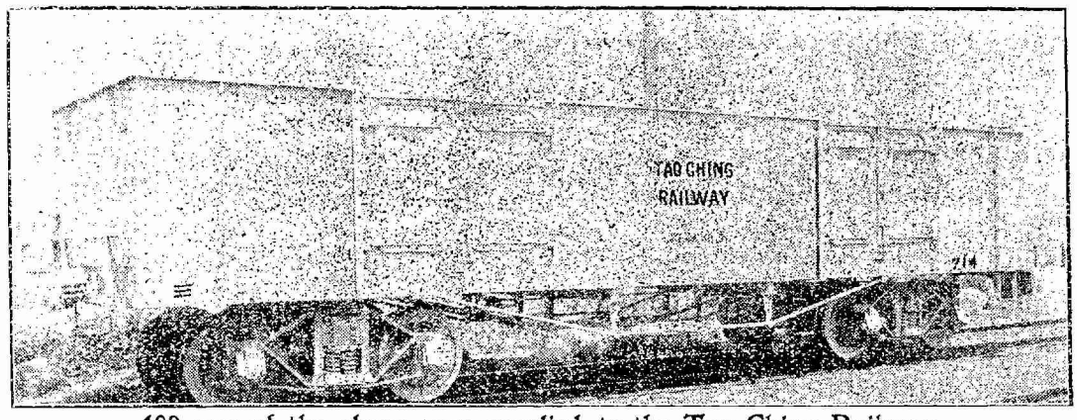

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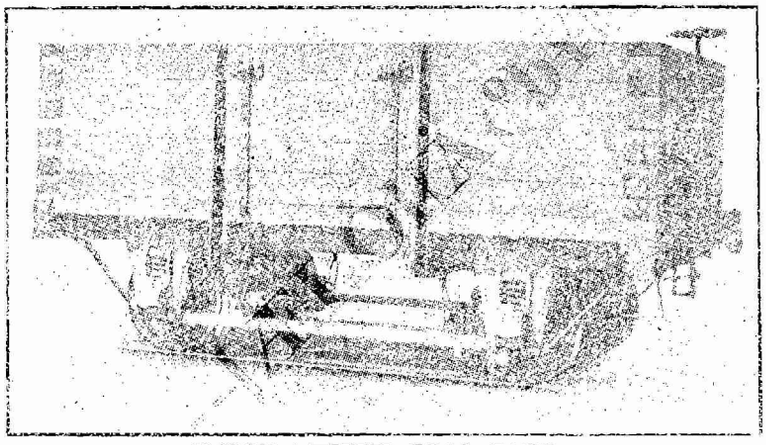

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and Chinese Military and Naval Authorities, in addition to the Notes exchanged by the Waichiaopu and the Japanese Legation. The Naval memorandum was as follows:

The Supreme Commands of Japan and China, taking into consideration that the necessity for common defence has ceased to exist, hereby cancel the agreement signed on March 1, 1919 regarding the term of validity of the Naval Agreement, and recognize that the term of the condition of war, as provided for in Article 8, Paragraph 2, of the Naval Agreement has been reached on the date of signature of this memorandum.

(Signed) Saburo Yasumi,
Captain, Representative of the Japanese Navy.
(Signed) Chen En-tao.
Rear-Admiral, Representative of the Chinese Navy.

The note from the Waichiaopu was as follows:

Monsieur le Ministre:

With reference to the Notes originally exchanged between the Chinese Minister to Japan and the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of common defence of the two countries, as well as to the Military and Naval Agreements concluded between the Authorities concerned of both countries, I now have the honour to state that the Supreme Command of our two countries, taking into consideration that the necessity for common defence has already ceased to exist, the Military and Naval Representatives of both countries have signed memorandums thereby cancelling the agreements regarding the term of validity of the Military and Naval Agreements, and recognizing at the same time that the time of the termination of the condition of war has already been reached on the date of signature.

I beg to inform you that I confirm the contents of the said memorandums, and that accordingly the Notes on the subject exchanged between the Chinese Minister to Japan and the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs in March 1918, the Military and Naval Agreements based upon those Notes as well as the documents attached thereto shall all become from this day entirely null and void.

I avail etc.

United State Navy Department Takes Big Step to Encourage Civilian and Commercial Aviation.

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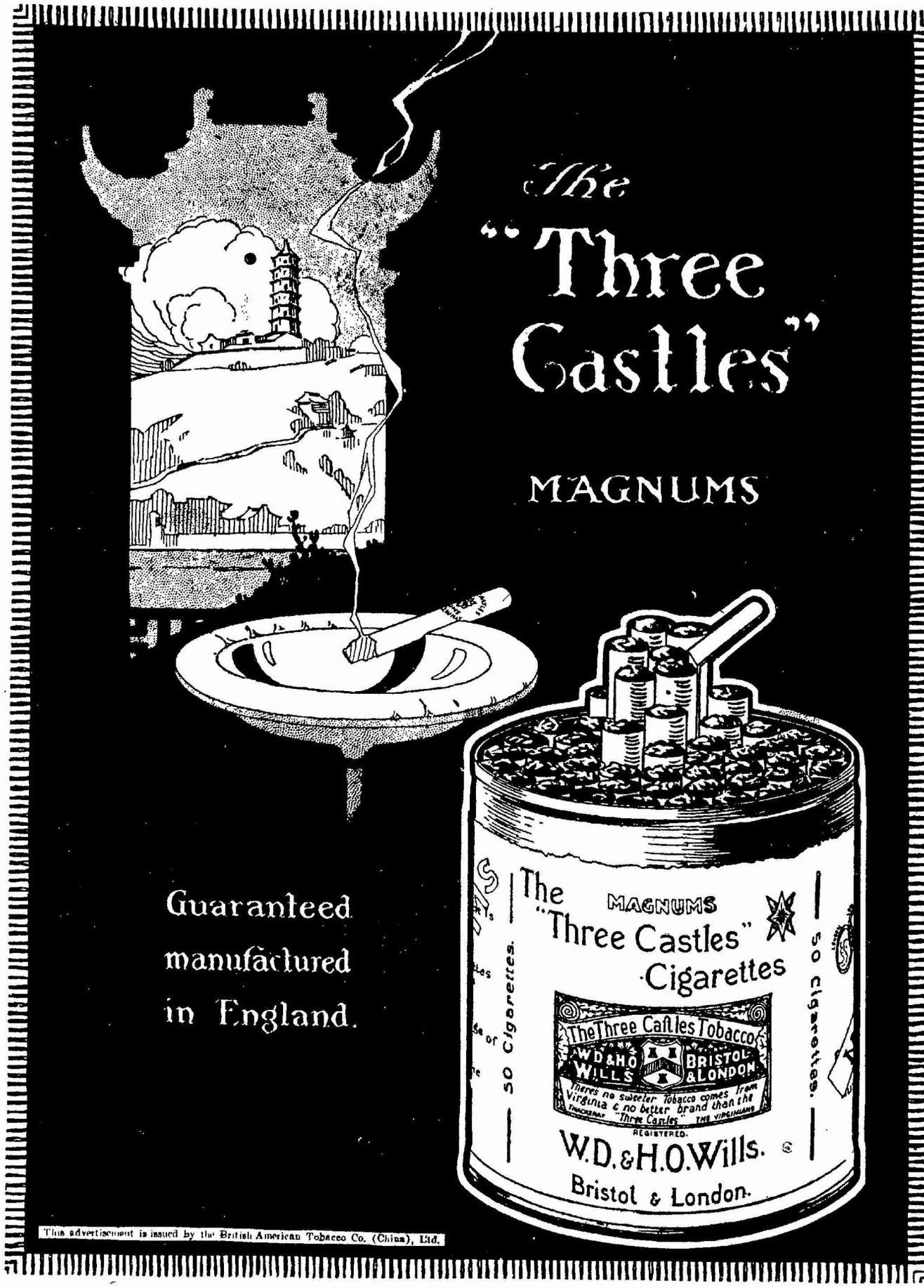
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15-644

Heretofore one of the chief obstacles to the formation of such aerial transport organizations has been the rather high cost of reliable equipment, but with the Navy co-operating in this broad guage manner by authorizing the sale of HS-2-L flying boats, equipped with the 400 H.P. Liberty motor for less than $6,500.00, which is only about one third of their actual cost, it means that commercial aviation in America will keep abreast of foreign progress. The Aeromarine Company of New York has been elected by the Navy as the channel through which to distribute these boats to the public.

Men and Events

The monthly meeting of the executive committee of the Board of Managers of the Shanghai American School, 172a N. Szechuen Road, will be held on Wednesday, February 9, at 4 o'clock.

V. Meyer, president and general manager of Andersen, Meyer and Company, who has been in America, and Europe on a business tour returned to Shanghai on Sunday, January 30, accompanied by his family.

Dr. Stafford, a well known surgeon for the past twenty years of Manila, and Mrs. Stafford passed through Shanghai on the *Empress of Russia* last week enroute to Manila after furlough spent in America. While here they were guests of Judge and Mrs. C. S. Lobingier.

C. W. Wolsiffer of the British-American Tobacco Company, Tientsin, arrived in Shanghai on Sunday, February 6, accompanied by Mrs. Wolsiffer. Mr. and Mrs. Wolsiffer are planning to depart for American on home leave on Saturday, February 12. L. G. Cousins will act in Mr. Wolisffer's place at Tientsin during his absence.

At a meeting of the Rotary Club on Thursday, February 3, Paul Page Whitham, director for the Orient of the Foundation Company, an engineering firm of New York, and V. Meyer, president and general manager of Andersen, Meyer and Company, addressed the members on " Present Business Conditions in America."

A prize of G. $100.00 has been offered by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, former Chinese Minister to the United States, now Chinese Minister to England, for an essay on any of the following subjects: (1). What Should Be the Principal Consideration in Formulating a Foreign Policy for China, (2). Revitalizing China's Economic Life. (3). How Can China's State System Be Best Organized ? The competition is open to all Chinese students in the United States, China, Europe or elsewhere. The essay submitted for competition should not be less than 5,000 words, and should be sent to the editor of the *Chinese Student's Monthly*, 2518 Maryland Ave., Balttimore, Md. before March 15.

The executive committee of the Good Roads Movement of China met on Wednesday, February 2. Dr. C. T. Wang chairman, presided, and formulated plans for the projecting of a road from Shanghai to Wusieh. A survey will be made and the road routed so that it will run between the railroad and the seacoast touching important inland cities that need a means of communication with a port. It will

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not parallel the railroads or waterways but will open new territory to better commerce. Bernard Firth, who is Acting-director of the China Automobile Association, was made a member of the executive committee at the meeting yesterday. F. G. Mayers, who is Commissioner of Customs at Chinkiang and an old resident of China, was a guest. Knowing the country thoroughly, he was able to give some very valuable suggestions. T. S. Sih came as a guest of Dr. Wang and presented some maps showing different possible routes for a road from Shanghai to Hangchow.

Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache of the American Legation, Peking, has returned to Peking after several weeks in Shanghai opening an office of the Department of Commerce. The office is temporarily located in the Chinese-American Bank Building, Nanking Road, but will be removed to permanent quarters in the Robert Dollar building about July 1. Lynn W. Meekins, Trade Commissioner, who has been with the Peking office of the Bureau, during the past year and a half, will represent Mr. Arnold in Shanghai. Mr. Meekins has had considerable experience in the Bureau's work in America and with his experience in China, he will undoubtedly be able to serve American interests in Shanghai in a capable manner.

The annual social function of the American Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, the Washington Ball, held at the Town Hall, in celebration of George Washington's Birthday, will not be held this year, but an informal dance will be given in its stead on February 22. The details of the coming event will be announced later and the people serving on the various committees appointed by Major S. A. Ransom, commander of the company, are as follows: General chairman, Paul Chatom, Jr.; Reception committee—C. A. Perkes, F. D. Hendrickson, L. G. Graham, Committee on hall, music, and decorations—A. T. Harr, H. E. Marsden, F. C. Noble; Invitations—A. C. Davis, W. E. Sauer, J. E. Rowe; Publicity—Monte Smith, C. B. Weiss; Refreshments—P. M. Anderson, A. E. Lloyd, J. T. R. Turner.

News from North China

Carlton Baker, of Mukden, who was formally American Consul at Mukden, passed through Tientsin on Tuesday on his way to Shanghai.

Mr. Funatsu, Japanese Consul-General at Tientsin, returned to Tientsin from Japan last Saturday after having been absent for nearly a month.

Guy W. Sarvis of Nanking, is visiting in Tientsin for a day or two before going into famine district where he will have charge of the Tamingfu area.

The new Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Tientsin gave a big dinner party last Saturday to the foreign consuls and distinguished foreigners of the port. Twenty guests were present on the successful occasion.

Consul Yagi, attached to the Japanese Legation at Peking, will be detailed to Shanghai to attend the Conference of the Japanese Chambers of Commerce in China, which is expected to take place during the current month.

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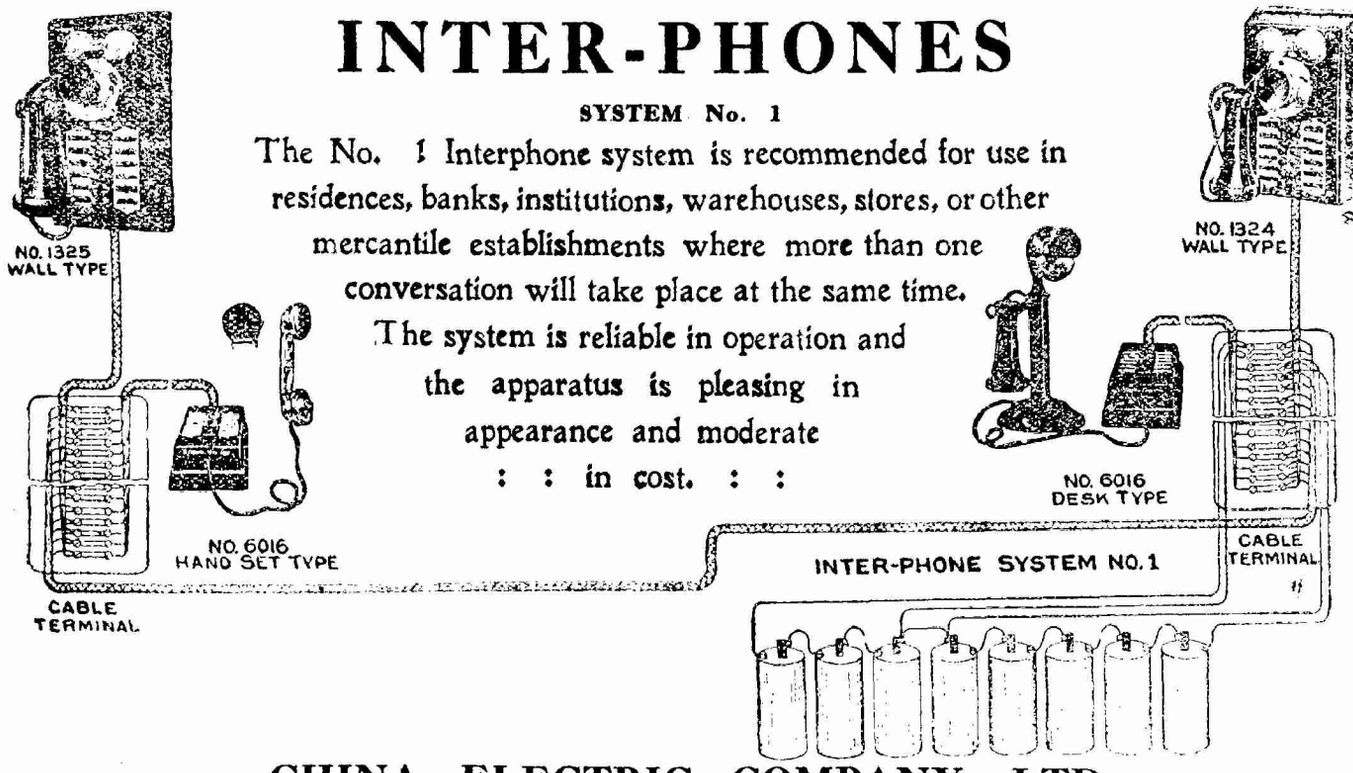

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Dr. W. W. Peters, the distinguished public-health worker of China, secretary of the National Health council of the National Committee of Y. M. C. A., is now at Peking and is kept very busy giving talks on the famine and other public health topics.

It is reported in the press that a Mandate is being drafted, conferring decorations on the Japanese and Chinese military officers and diplomatic officials concerned for their valuable services in the negotiations for the cancellation of the Sino-Japanese Military Pact.

A program that calls for actual sacrifice for the famine is already under way at the North China Union Language School and the Peking Missionary Association. A dinner will be given at the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow to consider the question of the drive.

Samuel S. Young, chief clerk of the Grand Canal Improvement Board of Tientsin, is leaving for Shanghai during the Chinese New Year to supervise the publication of the reports of the engineers of that board. He will be absent from Tientsin and Peking for a fortnight.

Liu Fen-cheng, the Chinese delegate to the International Postal Congress, according to a cablegram received in Peking, has left France for China. It is learned that the Chinese government will not take up the question of the abolition of foreign post offices in China immediately.

Ernest Hall, who was formerly organist of Union Church, Shanghai, gave a pianoforte recital, assisted by Mrs. E. S. Little and Mr. Taussig, at the Grand Hotel de Peking on January 31, The recital was given under the auspices of the School of Music of the Peking Institute of Fine Arts.

Closely following Mr. Stevens, Mr. Charles Crane, American Minister, says the *China Advertiser*, a Japanese paper published at Tientsin, has proceeded to Canton. It is speculated here, added the paper, that their mission in Canton is to advise the Canton government to establish the unification of China.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has suggested to the President that a decoration should be given to Mr. Nielson, Acting Danish Consul at Omsk, and head of the Russo-Asiatic Company, in recognition of the valuable services he rendered to Chinese residents of Omsk after the departure of the Chinese Consul.

While the formal launching of the National Famine Drive has been set for February 13, when a reception will be given by the Prime Minister, actual solicitation of funds is already under way in some quarters and it is expected that several substantial donations will be announced at the reception on February 13,

The Peking police have notified the International Anti-Opium Association and the press that 33,000

Who's Who in China

Volume Two

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The first edition of *Who's Who in China* in 1919 was oversold. The Second Edition is limited. If you desire a copy, your order should be placed at once. Please use the attached blank form, enclosing 10 cents additional for postage.

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ounces of morphia, heronine and opium will be burned near the Temple of Agriculture on February 3, under the supervision a delegate appointed by the President. These drugs represent the seizures from persons not amenable to civil law during the year of 1920.

A daring band of counterfeiters who have been operating succesfully in Tientsin and its neighbourhood for some time past, were rounded up on Tuesday afternoon by Major Ralph Lulu, in charge of the police in the ex-German concessions. The counterfeiters have been specializing in dollars of the Ta Ching and Yuan Shih-kai stampings and also in Hupeh coppers.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has received a telegram from Yo Chou-yi, Charge d'Affaires at Paris, that he has handed over the Legation to Chen Lu, the new Chinese Minister to France. Mr. Yo will start for China on March 16, Chen Lu was former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and acted as Minister during the absence from Peking of Lu Tseng-hsiang, who attended the European Peace Conference.

The Chihli River Commission has completed its moving to the new headquarters in the Italian Concession at Tientsin. It has purchased a big building which it is now using as its offices. The old headquarters are being converted into the office of the Civil Governor of Chihli, and the present office of the Civil Governor is to be occupied by the Military Governor of the province, who may visit Tientsin quite frequently in the future.

Chi Yao-ling Chi Yao-san and Chi Yao-chen gave a theatrical party lasting three days at the beginning of this week in the Anhwei Guild at Tientsin on the occasion of the eightieth birthday of their mother. Chi Yao-ling was the former Civil Governor of the province of Kiangsu. His brother, Chi Yao-san, was once the Civil Governor of Kiangsu. Their fifth brother is now Magistrate of Tientsin. On Monday evening they invited their foreign friends to attend the theatrical party and dinner.

President Hsu Shih-chang on January 31, gave the National Famine Relief Drive $30,000. He said he was happy to have the opportunity to serve as honorary president of the board of patrons. It may be recalled that the President in the past has given other substantial contributions to the famine funds and has at all times shown himself to be in fullest sympathy with all relief measures. In the President's palace grounds, cotton and vegetables were grown in the summer as relief measures and as an encouragement to the people.

Messrs. Nojiri and Noguchi, the delegates of Japanese children, in accordance with a decision reached at a conference between them and the Peking Japanese Relief Committee, have taken steps to have 60,000 cotton padded suits made for distribution among the children in the famine-stricken districts. General Yang I-te, Chief of the Tientsin Police, has been requested to make the suits for them. As soon as the suits are finished, they will be distributed in the presence of the Japanese delegates and prominent foreigners of Tientsin.

The Ministry of the Interior has received a report from General Yang I-te, Chief of the Tientsin

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This line line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension at Hsuchowfu connects it with the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways de Chine. Two hundred and sixty miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

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Police, stating that at the suggestion of General Sun Lien-chen, Military Governor of Heilungkiang and Tsao Jui, Civil Governor of Chihli, he has given orders for the emigration of one hundred thousand famine stricken farmers to Heilungkiang for agricultural purposes. The scheme is to advise the farmers in the famine stricken area in Shantung and Chihli to emigrate to Heilungkiang together with their families. and to pay all their travelling expenses.

Peking, February 2, 1921.

News from Central China

The import trade of Japan in Hankow for the October-December quarter of 1920 showed decline of about 85 percent compared with the returns of the corresponding period of 1919.

The provincial financial authorities have issued orders to taoyins of the province instructing them to take steps to prevent export of rice to foreign countries, and especially to Japan in order to keep the rice price from soaring too high.

Students of Chungking, Szechuen, recently started a movement to speed up a self-government system in Szechuen, and have telegraphed Peking for approval and support. They are joined in the movement by many local gentry and merchants.

The people of Shihnan district are getting their daily rice at the price of about $30 (Shanghai currency) per picul, and also salt, oil and food at exceedingly exhorbitant prices. This deplorable condition is said to be a direct result of the military occupation of that district by Southern troops for three years.

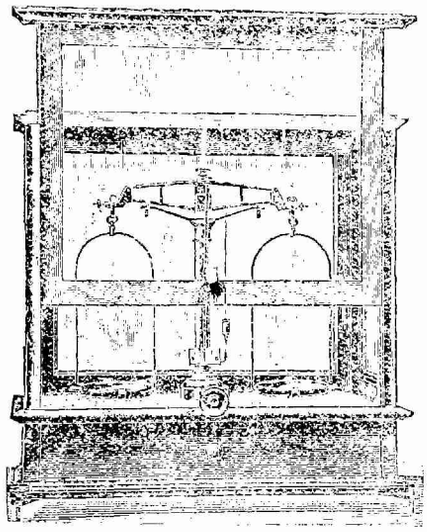
The provincial election-supervising group of Hupeh will soon launch a campaign against corrupt electioneering by distributing circulars to the various districts and urging the latter to form similar groups in their respective localities to supervise the coming election of representatives for the Parliament.

A preparatory committee has been named by the civil authorities to outline plans for introducing a system of self-government in Hupeh. The committee is composed of elders from the sixty-nine districts of Hupeh, and will cooperate with the Civil Governor to establish a civil administration representative in nature.

A. Segawa, Japanese Consul-General at Hankow and Doyen of the Consular Corps of Hankow, presented to Dr. Woo Chung-yen, the retiring Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hankow, a silver cigarette case at a dinner given in honor of Dr. Woo at the Japanese Consulate as a token of appreciation of Dr. Woo's service in Hankow.

The fighting in western Hupeh between Southern troops and those of Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan has been temporarily quieted after the debacle of Southern forces by Wang's forces. The former have been driven to the district of Laifung, while all posts formerly occupied by them have been recaptured by Wang's armies.

Ho Pei-yung, former Civil Governor of Hupeh, has been appointed Director-General of the Provincial Mining Bureau. He assumed office this week by a simple ceremony, and in address to his staff he pointed



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Articles have been contributed recently on the Far East by:—
Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Mr. Michizo Masuda, etc., etc.

Every phase of Asiatic life is discussed in the Asiatic Review.

Proceedings of the East India Association.

Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION—LITERARY SUPPLEMENT—NEW COMMERCIAL SECTION

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out that he had been asked to return to this province by ex-President Li Yuan-hung to help develop the mining resources of Hupeh.

Japanese importers of opium drugs to China have introduced a new article, opium pills, for the convenience of Chinese opium smokers. The pills are packed with Chinese paper, and are labeled with Chinese characters and exactly like Chinese medicine. The pills are sold in Hankow by Chinese drug stores and other small shops mostly in the foreign concessions.

The dispute between the Provincial Assembly of Nanchang and their Civil Governor Chi has not yet been settled. The Assemblymen insist that Kiangsi should be governed by Kiangsi people. They are making efforts in cooperation with the leading Kiangsi gentries in Peking to remove Governor Chi from office, and install a native of Kiangsi instead.

The Wuhan Students Federation held several theatrical performances in the Noor Troupe Garden of Hankow to collect funds fur opening free schools in this busy center for the benefit of poor Chinese children. The campaign is successful judging from the large crowds attending the affair everyday. Several free schools will be opened in Hankow and Wuchang during this year.

The authorities of Changsha have decided to abandon the proposal for renewing allegiance with Peking since the latter has refused to grant them military allowances to maintain the present military force of that province. The delegates sent from Changsha to Peking to arrange reunion terms have been recalled from the capital by the Hunan government. So Hunan will continue to drift about as a self-governing province.

The volunteers recruited from farmers in Shihnan district, who recently defeated Southern troops on account of their oppressive taxation, have sent a telegram to Peking asking the government to form them into regular troops for the protection and defence of those districts in western Hupeh against lawlessness from the Southern soldiers. The government, however, has turned down the proposal because of lack of sufficient funds to pay more troops in the country.

News from foreign sources has it that fighting has been started between troops of General Chen Kwang-yuan, Military Governor of Kiangsi, and Southern forces in the districts bordering these provinces. It is also reported that in view of fresh attack from Southern troops, General Chao Heng-ti has telegraphed the military authorities of Hupeh and Kiangsi urgently requesting help to check the Southerners who are attempting to capture Changsha. The authorities of both Hupeh and Kiangsi are awaiting instructions from Peking before they take any definite action.

The American flag will be flying on vessels the whole length of the navigable waters of the Yangtze River this year with the inauguration of a new American steamship service from Shanghai to the upper Yangtze gorges in Szechuen province. The Robert Dollar Steamship Company have started a new line of steamers which will travel between Shanghai and Hankow. The first of these steamers, the *Esther Dollar*, will be placed on the run shortly after the Chinese New Year, and the *Robert Dollar II*, a new

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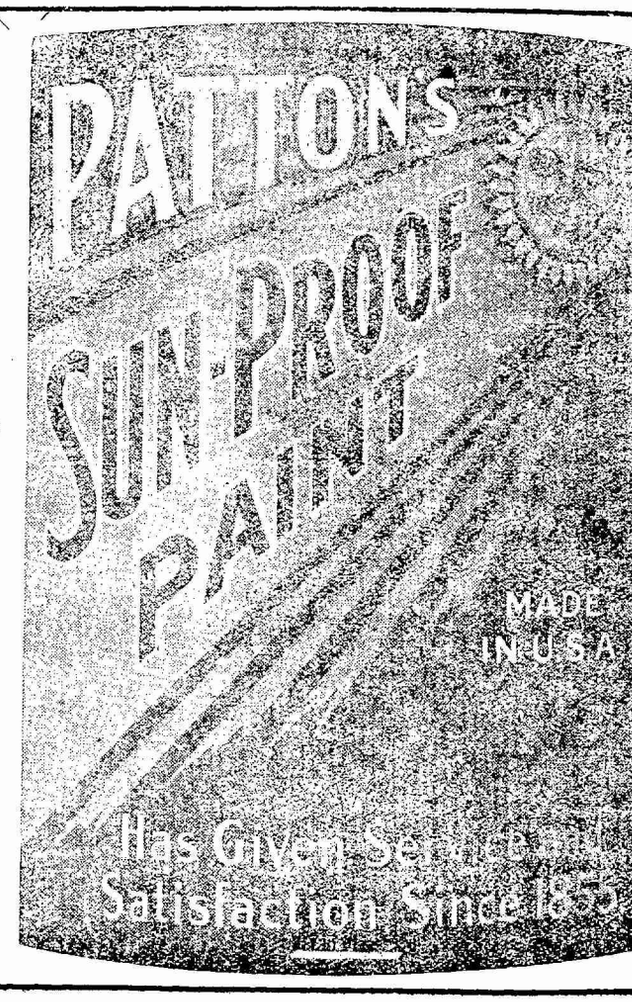

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The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

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8.00	21.00	dep.	Peking Chienmen	arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,,	Paomachang	dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,,	Changsintitn	,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,,	Liuliho	,,	19.58	
10.40		,,	Kaopeotien	,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,,	Paotingfu	,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,,	Chengtingfu	,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,,	Shihkiachwang	,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,,	Shuntehfu	,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,,	Changteh Ho	,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,,	Sinsiang	,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,,	Chengchow	,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,,	Hsuchow	,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,,	Yencheng	,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,,	Chumatien	,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,,	Sinyangchow	,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,,	S'tien (Chikungshan)	,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,,	Sinokan	,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr.	Hankow Tachimen	,,	8.00	20.00

15-654

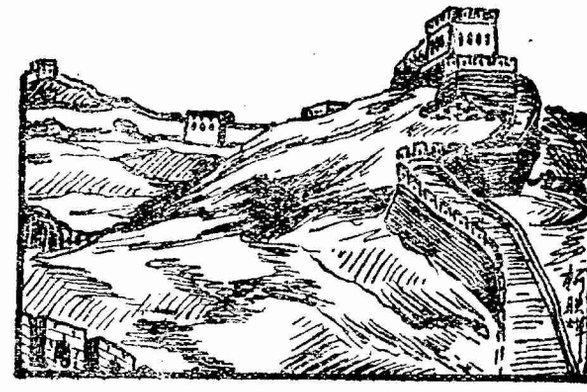
steamer, will be started on the upper Yangtze run sometime during April this year.

The Nanchang Students Union has come to life again, and was reopened January 14, when delegates from the Peking Students Union gathered student delegates from the various schools to start fresh student activities. A delegate of the Students Union, in an interview with General Chen Kwang-yuan, was assured by the Governor that the latter had no objection to the student movement. The first campaign of this revived union will be against official election through corrupt processes. They will shortly organize election-supervising groups to see to the satisfactory carrying out of the forthcoming election.

In an address at the graduating exercises of the Y. M. C. A. School of Commerce, Mr. Roger Dodd Wolcott, author of the *New Geography of the World*, emphasized the importance of closer communications for China to help her people to forget their ultra-provincialism and to acclerate the industrial and commercial development of this great country. Touching the banking consortium he said: "We Americans believe that the new Banking Consortium promises the wholesome cooperative development of China's latent resources for the good of the mass of the Chinese people. America will not now or in the future be a party to any scheme, which under the guise of lending money for the development of China, merely enriches a small group of corrupt officials.'

The shareholders of the Kiukiang-Nanchang railway, in order to prevent the line from falling into the hands of its Japanese financiers, the Japanese Asiatic Development Company, sent a telegram to the Ministry of Communications at Peking demanding that the government should take over its management at once in view of the existing corrupt conditions brought about by its former Anfu Director-General, Li Shen-tu. The shareholders also request the government to institute a thorough investigation of its accounts as it is rumored that $20,000,000 has been spent in construction and maintainence during the last ten years, while the whole line is less than a hundred miles in length. The Japanese Asiatic Development Company recently forced its demand that the railway be placed under Chinese-Japanese joint control and also a new concession from the Chinese government to extend the line to Fukien and Kwangtung. The Chinese railway managers have not paid the capital nor interest to the Japanese company for the last three years.

Hankow, January 29, 1821.



Week's News Summary

CHINA

February 3. Peking report says government will obtain $12,000,000 to tide over the New Year.

February 4. Robbery reported at Lokow of famine grain train with loss of 300 piculs of rice.——Ministry of War moves to cut military expenses.——Power notified of annulment of Sino-Japanese Military Pact.

SIBERIA

February 2. Chita Foreign Ministry, in note to Japanese government, charges breaking of promises regarding non-interference with Russian affairs.

February 4. Chita Assembly of Siberian government opens sessions.

JAPAN

February 3. Formosans petition Japanese government for local self-government in islands.

February 4. Japan yields to Great Britain in regard to administration of South Sea Islands.

February 5. Japanese government denies commercial pact with Mexico.

GENERAL

February 2. British firm signs contract to repair all Russian railway locomotives.— Allied conference of experts to meet with Germans at Brussels on February 7. British Board of Trade attacks oil profiteers asking action by League of Nations.

February 3. Government control of coal in England to be lifted March 1. American financiers announce German indemnity terms will necessitate longer credit to nations of Europe.——Germany refuses to meet Allied reparation terms.

February 4. British Mandate opens Mespotamia on equal grounds to all nationals.——French press urges use of force to make Germany comply with Allied reparation demands.——Senate investigation ordered for American army activities in Siberia, Hayti and San Domingo.

February 5. British Chancellor of the Exchequer sees better times ahead for nation.——Premier Briand declares France is satisfied with Allied reparation terms.——Canadian Premier asserts nation is firmly tied to the British Empire.

FROM "The Chinese Engineer & Contractor."

New Oil Mill for Shanghai—A Cantonese merchant, a Mr. Tan, has recently installed a new oil mill in the Siao Sah Du district of Shanghai under the name of Chu Wu Tchang. The mill occupies a compound of 10 mow and has a capitalization of $100,000. The machinery of the mill has been made by the Nicholas Chu Machine Works, Nantoa. The mill will employ seventy workmen and will have a

Pamphlets and Books Dealing With China

Published by MILLARD'S REVIEW and for sale at the following prices:

"China's Present Political Situation"

By Dr. Westel W. Willoughby, professor of political science, John's Hopkins University, with comments and observations by Hon. T. R. Jernigan, dean of the American bar in China, former Consul-General and at present representative of the Hague Tribunal in China.

Price .....10 cts.

"China's Case at the Peace Conference"

By Thomas F. Millard, author of several authoritative books on China and unofficial adviser to the Chiness Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference. This pamphlet contains all of the treaties and documents, secret and otherwise, pertaining to the Shantung Decision and other matters.

Price .....20 cts.

"Who's Who in China"

Edited by M. C. Powell and H. K. Tong. This book contains more than 300 pages and consists of biographical sketches of most of the leading men of China in politics, business and the professions. Each biography contains a picture, information regarding age, education, official positions held, and is just the book that every one needs who is interested in knowing the men who are making modern China.

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"The American Eagle Has No Permanent Resting Place in China"

By Upton Close, one of the newer writers on China, who has had many years of professional experience in the country and who is rapidly gaining a reputation because of his insight into Chinese life and politics. This pamphlet is for Americans, in that it is designed to present to the "people back home" the necessity for greater support being accorded to the American Consular and Diplomatic Offices located in the Republic of China. Buy a copy and send it to your friends in America.

Price .....10 cts.

"The Port of Shanghai"

By E. C. Stocker, Engineer, Whangpoo Conservancy Commission. Every business man regardless of where located should have a copy of this pamphlet. It gives a complete survey of the Shanghai port with figures and statistics regarding shipping, customs regulations, harbor accommodations and connections, wharves and lighterage facilities, docks, railway facilities, climate, etc. There is a map giving details regarding harbor depths, anchorage facilities and so on.

Price .....20 cts.

"The Government of Shanghai"

By E. C. Pearce, former chairman of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai. In view of the present agitation in Chinese circles for the right of participation in the government of Shanghai and the other large treaty ports of China, this pamphlet should receive a wide circulation in China. The further fact that Shanghai constitutes a small League of Nations in which more than a dozen different nationalities participate, should insure a circulation of this booklet abroad.

Price .....20 cts.

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MILLARD'S REVIEW
SHANGHAI

WANTED

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE FOR PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY

The Peking-Hankow Line of the Chinese Government Railways invites sealed proposals of bridge contractors for designing and building a new steel bridge about 2800 meters in length across the Yellow River (Hwang-Ho). Proposals will be received up to noon of June 30th, 1921, at the office of Peking-Hankow Railway, Peking, China. Plans, rules and specifications can be obtained from the following offices:

:Peking: Peking-Hankow Railway, American, British, Belgian, French, Italian and Japanese Legations.

:Foreign: Chinese Legations, Washington, London, Brussels, Paris, Rome and Tokyo.

All applications for same must be accompanied with £6 for foreign countries and with $30.00 for Peking.

Peking-Hankow Railway Administration.

WANTED

AMERICAN OR ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS (MEN) FOR FAMINE RELIEF WORK UNDER THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Present plan of organization provides for the construction of seven miles of highway and feeding of five thousand famine sufferers under rigid supervision for every three foreigners available to the work. Ignorance of Chinese language no bar to usefulness. Interesting work and plenty of it assured. Those willing to serve please communicate with J. E. Baker, Director, China Famine Relief, American Red Cross, Peking.

15-656

capacity of 120 piculs of bean oil and 2,400 pieces of bean cake for each twenty-four-hour day.

Paoshan Plans Extensions—With the projected development of Woosung as a large commercial port, the city of Paoshan, 6 li distant from that center, is now planning extensions to become more closely connected with the former city. A member of the provincial assembly has proposed the tearing down of the city wall and the building of wide roads for the accomodation of motor traffic to connect the two cities. An extension of the city proper is planned in connection with the other movements. An electric light and power plant is now in operation.

Rolling Stock for Shanghai-Nanking—The Shanghai-Nanking Railway Administration has placed an order for ninety-six cars with Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., at a cost of $1,100,000. Shipment of the order has been made from England and the cars are expected to arrive at Shanghai by March 1.

Da Seng Cotton Mill—The pioneer mill in Nantungchow is the Da Seng Cotton Mill, which has seven established branches in various parts of the country. The second mill is at Chungming and the third at Haimen, the latter having 36,000 spindles. The Haimen plant has a light railway built from the factory to the river. The fourth mill is located at Tiensenkong and has on order 60,000 spindles, and 1,000 looms to be installed when the building is completed. The fifth plant is at Jukao, the sixth at Tungtai, and the seventh at Yenchen, all three of the mills being equipped with 25,000 spindles each. An eighth mill is to be established at Szechenpa with an equipment of 15,000 spindles and 600 looms. Even with its branches in operation, the parent mill at Nantungchow is making extensions on a large scale. Besides its present equipment of 70,000 spindles and 400 looms, 10,000 new spindles and 300 more looms have been ordered for delivery in March. The building of the plant is to be enlarged.

Peking Lighting Service Improved—The electric light and power plant of Peking has recently ordered a generator from England to add an additional 100,000 lamps to its present capacity. The plant has seven generators of small capacity now in operation with a total capacity of 70,000 lamps. Due to an overloading of the present equipment the Peking service has been unsatisfactory. The new generator will be installed in a branch plant at Shihchinsan. Negotiations are now under way for the purchase of a generator of 160,000 lamp capacity also of English manufacture.

The Harbin Street Car Project—The first attempt to construct a street railway system in Harbin was made last spring when a joint organization of Chinese, Japanese and Russians applied for a franchise. Their efforts failed and a Chinese company was formed. Later a Japanese attempted to organize a company for the purpose but was unable to obtain the necessary capital. Recent information from the city is to the effect that the projected line is to be built by an American firm.

Oil Mills in Shanghai—There are four large native owned oil mills in operation in Shanghai. They are: the Day Ten mill, equipped with American machinery and having a capacity of 30,000 piculs of cotton seed oil annually. The Day Ten mill has been in operation for twenty-four years. The Hung Yu Mill, once

owned by Germans and now the property of Chinese interests, is equipped with German machinery, and has a capacity equal to that of the Day Ten plant. The Dong Chong Mill is equipped with American machinery and has an annual production of 35,000 piculs of oil. The largest of the four Chinese mills is the Da Yu plant, having one branch, which is equipped with both American and English machinery. It has a capacity of 90,000 piculs of cotton seed oil annually and a battery of eighty presses for bean oil. Another large mill is the Shanghai Mill which is owned by Japanese, and is equipped with English machinery. Its annual production of 50,000 piculs of oil is all exported to Japan.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—The market during the past week has shown but little animation, the chief feature being settling of accounts.

Yarn.—The firm tendency of the market continued during the past week, and prices showed an advance of some five Taels. A strong undertone prevailed and sellings by domestic mills were quickly absorbed by local trade interests. Some 10,000 bales were booked for February/March/April delivery, the market closing strong.

N. B.—Our next circular will be issued after Chinese New Year.

Liverpool, February 1, 1921.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis	19.50	Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	5.75	,,
Good Middling American, Spot	8.48	,,
,, ,, ,, March	9.08	,,
,, ,, ,, May	9.30	,,

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, February 3, 1921.

New York Market :—

March	13.52	Cents
May	13.93	,,
July	14.22	,,
Spot	13.60	,,

Market :—*Weak.*

Bombay, February 3, 1921.

Bombay Market :—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps. 308	per	Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, March	,, 203	,,	,,
Fine Oomra, March	,, 242	,,	,,

Market :—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Spot ex. Wharf	Tls. 23.50	
Shanghai	,, 22.50	
,, M-ginned,	,, 22.50	

Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, February 2nd, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver at 34½ shows a drop during the week of 5¼d. The quotation for two months forward delivery is 34d. New York silver has declined from G.$. 66⅜ to G.$. 57¾. Our rate for T/T on London has followed with a drop of 6½d. to 3/3d. The end of the month exchange settlement among the Banks revealed a shortage in Gold cover reported at between three to four million pounds sterling and the Banks were free buyers creating a weak market, until yesterday when our Chinese Gold dealers started offering resales of T/T on London and America, this, with a certain amount of profit taking in exchange by merchants turned our local market and we close with sellers of Gold T/T at 3/5½ and G.$. 66=; buyers at 3/6d. The official quotation remains at 3/3d. T/T on London. Stocks of silver still increase.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 42,551,000 an increase of Tls. 2,718,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars... $ 30,000,000 an increase of $ 1 390,000

Estimated value in Taels is Tls. 64,150,000, as against roughly Tls. 36,080,000 held this time last year.

†	Average rates for Jan.	Thurs. Jan. 27	Friday Jan. 28	Sat. Jan. 29	Mon. Jan. 31	Tuesday Feb. 1	Wed. Feb. 2
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/10.354	3/9½ 3/9	3/9 3/6	3/6	3/6 3/3	3/3	3/3
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/9⅝ 3/9¼	3/9¼ 3/6¼	3/6¼	3/6¼ 3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼
4m/s ,,	—	3/10 3/9½	3/9½ 3/6½	3/6½	3/6½ 3/3½	3/3½	3/3½
T/T India	262.083	260 257	257 240	243	251 233	233	236
T/T France	1,128.333	1015 1005	1015 945	980	930 860	885	880
T/T N. Y.	72.062	73 72	73 68	67½	67½ 62¾	62½	62½
T/T H'kong	75.416	74⅝ 75	74½ 77	76½	77 76½	76	76½
T/T Japan	66.906	67½ 68¼	68¼ 71	71	71 76½	77	77
T/T Batavia	219.562	216 213½	213½ 199	200	200 186	186	186
T/T Straits	59 885	60¾ 61½	61½ 66	66	66 71	71	71
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	4/2.187	4/0½ 4/0	4/0 3/9	3/9	3/9 3/6	3/6	3/6
6m/s ,, ,,	—	4/1 4/0½	4/0½ 3/9½	3/9¼	3/9½ 3/6½	3/6½	3/6½
4m/s ,, D/P	4/3.437	4/1¾ 4/1¼	4/1¼ 3/10⅜	3/10¼	3/10½ 3/7¼	3/7¼	3/7¼
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,228.333	1115 1105	1115 1045	1080	1030 960	985	980
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	79.062	80 79	80 75	74½	74½ 69¾	69½	69½
4m/s ,, Docs	—	80¾ 79¾	80¾ 75¾	75¼	75¼ 70½	70¼	70¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Jan. 27	Jan. 28	Jan. 29	Jan. 31	Feb. 1	Feb. 2
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	40	39⅝	39¾	36¾	35⅛	34½
	G. $ 66⅛	G. $ 66⅜	G. $ 64½	G. $ 62¾	G. $ 59⅞	G. $ 57¾
Shanghai Price of GoldBars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 320.50	Tls. 330.90	Tls. 340.70	Tls. 352.40	Tls. 343.00	Tls. 344.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.55	71.5375	71.5	71.475	71.35	71.45
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	3%	4%	3½%	3%	3%	2½%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 54.50
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	London on Germany	T/T ——
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 6 5/8 %	New York on London	T/T 3841/2
,, ,,	4 m/s. 6 1/2 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4½
,, ,,	6 m/s 6 3/8 %	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/5½
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/6

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Wednesday, January 12, to January 25, 1921)

(*Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Dec. 1 Tael equal $1.17 Gold.*)

S. S. City of Florence, from U. S. A., December 28.

Knitting Clothing, Raised	Pls.	39
Iron Bars	,,	5,025
,, Channels	,,	682
,, Hoops	,,	461
,, Nails, Wire	,,	3,018
,, Pipes	,,	1,144
,, Rails	,,	339
,, Shaftings	,,	67
,, Spikes	,,	13
Iron, Galvanized :		
Wire Shorts	,,	1,201
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	2,241
Zinc Sheets	,,	8
Glue	,,	34
Glycerine	,,	66
Leadfoil and Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	1,336
Leather, Patent	,,	3
Paints, Unclassed	,,	28
Paper, Chipboard	,,	1,041
,, Book Cover	,,	16
,, Printing	,,	2,023
,, Writing	,,	133
,, Unclassed	,,	773
Paste	,,	6
Ruebrache Extract	,,	82
Sugar of Milk	,,	83
Bedsteads	Pcs.	8
Leather, Arrificial	,,	4
Machines, Sewing	,,	100
Motor-cars	,,	3
Motor-cycles	,,	4
Motor-trucks	,,	1
Typewriters	,,	143
Hosiery	Doz.	78
Turpentine	Galls.	2,545
Basins, Tin	Gross	300
Shoes	Pairs	680
Slippers	,,	327
Cigarettes	Mille	101,550
Dyes ..... Pdgs. 263	Hk.Tls.	30,675
Machinery	,,	174,167

S. S. West Caddoa, from U. S. A., December 28.

Iron Bars	Pls.	24
,, Pipes	,,	816
Machines, Calculating	Pcs.	1

S. S. Daitoku Maru, from U. S. A., December 23.

Machinery	Hk.Tls.	431,434

S. S. Acme, from U. S. A., December 24.

Oil, Kerosene, in bulk	Galls.	66,032

S. S. Broad Arrow, from U S. A., December 23.

Drum, Steel	Pls.	3,000

S. S. Kasuga Maru, January 8.

To Boston.

Foreign Goods.

Typewriters	Pcs.	13

To Seattle.

Foreign Goods.

Cylinders	,,	23

S. S. Nanking, from U. S. A., January 3.

Iron Nails, Wire	Pls.	450
,, Sheets	,,	1,680
Almonds	,,	3
Apples, Fresh	,,	108
Barley, Pearl	,,	7
Bones, Cow	,,	155
Canned Asparagus	,,	62
,, Fruits	,,	346
Cheese	,,	8
Cocoa	,,	4
Fruits, Dried	,,	37
Lead, White	,,	252
Macaroni	,,	5
Nuts of all kinds	,,	3
Onions	,,	109
Paper, Cardboard	,,	91
Raisins	,,	3
Starch	,,	8
Sugar, Milk	,,	95
Ginseng, Wild	Catties	5
Chocolate	Lb.	670
Motor-cars	Pcs.	3
Lemons	,,	18,000
Skins, Ermine	,,	520
,, Mole	,,	5,000
,, Musk-rat	,,	500
Typewriters	,,	7
Trunks	,,	2
Canned Fish	Doz.	428
,, Fruits	,,	202
,, Meats	,,	37
,, Vegetables	,,	1,463
Catsup	,,	532
Handkerchiefs	,,	131
Jams	,,	166
Pickles	,,	40
Shoes	Pairs	64
Treasure :		
Silver Bars	Hk.Tls.	1,266,850

S. S. Tenyo Maru, January 17.

To San Francisco.

Carpets	Pcs.	4
Treasure, Gold Bars	Hk.Tls.	1,760,776

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled :		
White, other Ports.	Bls. 100 Pls.	101.87
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature :		
White, Shanghai	Bls. 90 ,,	90.10
Wool, Camels'	,,	2,149

S. S. West Islip, from U. S. A., December 28.

Iron Bars	Pls.	143
Iron Galvanized :		
Pipe Fittings	,,	9
Bone, Cow	,,	15
Lime, Chloride of	,,	160
Putty	,,	4
Canned Fish	Doz.	40
Nuts	,,	4
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	3,360

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15-658

New Books and Publications

"When the Red Gods Call for You!"

Old Tartar Trails, by A. S. Kent. North-China Daily News and Herald, Ltd.; Shanghai, 1919.

WITH rumors of plans of all sorts along the Siberian border, one's interest in Mongolia revives. Mr. Kent's book is a good one for the casually interested person to read, for it gives the reader some idea of the people, the land, the economic condition, the history and the possibilities of Mongolia.

Mr. Kent begins his travels at Verkhne Udinsk on the Trans-Siberian Railway not far east of Lake Baikal. He takes us with him, by *telega* and pony-back, due south to Urga, west past ancient Karakorum, and Uliassutai to Kobdo, and from Kobdo northwest by way of Biisk and Barnaul to Novo Nicolaievsk and the Trans-Siberian again. That is, we go around the east, south and west sides of the Tangnu Ulianghai, that tangle of ranges which lies half in Siberia and half in Mongolia.

Mr. Kent does several things rather well in this little book. He gives us, in the first chapter and appendix, an exceedingly readable sketch of Mongol history, trade, and trade routes, suggests interesting possibilities from the relations between Mongolia and China and Mongolia and Russia since 1912, and arouses in the reader the firm conviction that although Mongolia is still largely a land of horsemen "pricking o'er the plain" as in the days of Ghengiz Khan, it is destined before long to play a much more important part on the world's stage than it does now.

But most of all Mr. Kent's book is a call to "the feet of the young men." Kublah Khan's empire reached from the Dneiper to Sea of Japan, from Siberia to the Malay Peninsula, and with Mr. Kent we meet the descendants of the swarthy tribesmen who built that empire on their ponies backs.

We meet "Shantung men" and other Chinese, and husky Russians, all pioneers. We learn that crimson and yellow are the festival colors, that the greatest dainty is the fat tail of a sheep, cooked in hot water for a very few minutes, that to live *A la Mongol* means a diet of tea and mutton, no cereals, no vegetables, no bread. We are lost in the sand in the dead of night, travel over dangerous roads at a breakneck pace, cross swift rivers, eat much dirt in the *yust* of the Mongols. But the Mongols are a hardy race of wonderful horsemanship and magnificent endurance and well-worth the trouble of the acquaintance.

This book is not a scholarly study, nor an exhaustive treaties. It is even a bit dry in a few spots. But it is most suggestive of new things to read about, and full of the call to "go away from here." The reader who is not afflicted with chronic automobilitis cannot but feel that Mongolia's panorama of showy heights, fertile valleys, and threatening desert is a challenge to hardihood.

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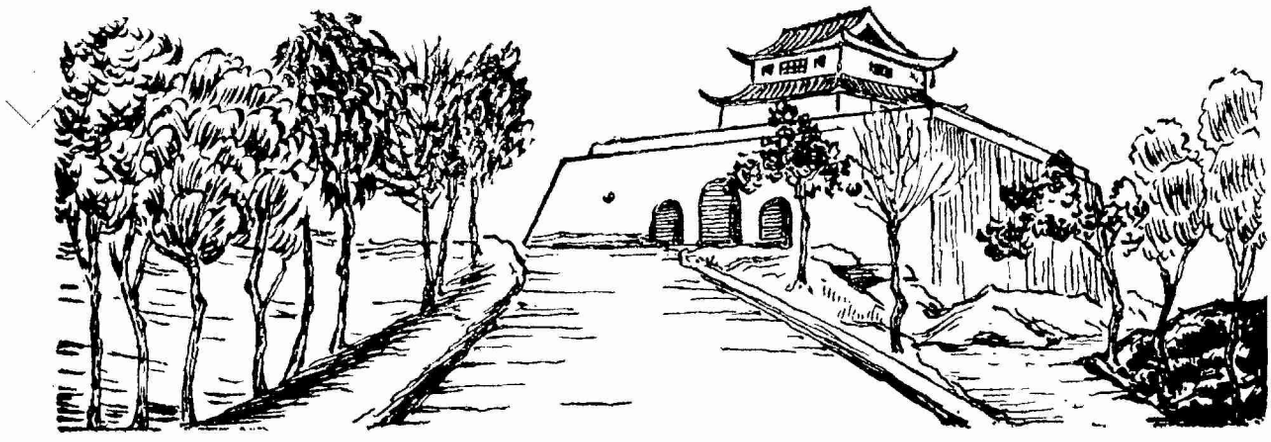


Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, M. A.,
Professor of History, St. John's University

and

C. F. Remer, M. A.,
Professor of Economics, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Relations

Topic 1: U. S. Embassy Measure Defeated

References: Pp. 521-23.

Questions: 1. What is the difference between an Embassy and a Legation? 2. What privileges has an Ambassador that a Minister has not? 3. When was the first foreign Minister established in Peking? 4. When did China first establish Legations abroad? 5. When and in what manner was it suggested that the American Legation be changed to an Embassy in Peking? 6. What was the attitude taken toward this matter by the *Peking and Tientsin Times?* Why? 7. Why is this an international matter? 8. What would the change seem to indicate in the position of China? 9. What is Dr. C. T. Wang's criticism of China's "government"? 10. What is suggested as the real reason why America has not made the change?

Topic 2: An Agricultural Explorer in China

References: Pp. 530-32, 534-36-38-40.

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the first sentence in this article? 2. About whom is the article written? 3. Name some plants that have gone from China to Western countries. 4. Name some that have come from the West to China. 5. Who are Mijurin and Luther Burbank? 6. When and where did Mr. Meyer die? 7. How did his work help relations between China and the United States? 8. How is his memory preserved?

Topic 3: Japanese Comment on Two Siberian Incidents

References: Pp. 542-544.

Questions: 1. What was the charge made against the Chinese at Nikolaevsk? 2. In what way is China to make "reparation"? 3. What is a "solatium"? 4. In what way does the account of the Langdon affair differ from the earlier accounts? 5. Does the *Herald* discuss the question of Japan's "position" in Siberia? Note: For earlier discussions see previous issues of the *Review*.

Topic 4: "The Philippines, Japan, and the Naval Holiday"

References: Pp. 544,546.

Questions: 1. What is the source of this article? 2. Does it seem to you that its advice is likely to be acted on? 3. What is held to be the strategic position of the Islands? 4. What is the attitude taken by the writer toward the Hawaiian Islands? 5. How does the question of Australia enter here? 6. What is suggested as the "Manifest destiny" of the Philippines? 7. What was the "Gentleman's Agreement"? How has it worked?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Chinese Women's Free Schools

References? Pp. 546,548,552.

Questions: 1. What is the purpose of the Chinese Women's Club? 2. How have its officers distinguished themselves?. What will be the first work of the Club? 4. How much is it planned to spend on the Free Schools at present?

Topic 2: The Economics of the Famine

References: Pp. 528-30.

Questions: 1. What were the early and the immediate causes of the famine? 2. What is the "anomaly" on the streets? How is this explained? 3. What is Numismatics? 4. What is meant by "profiteering" on grain, and how is it done? 5. What is the value of the grain in Manchuria that is now used? 6. How is the grain handled after leaving the railroad? 7. What transportation questions are discussed? 8. To what, or to whom does the writer attribute the blame for the famine?

Topic 3: Pootoo

References: Pp.552-554.

Questions: 1. What and where is the Chusan Archipelago? 2. For what is Pootoo famous? 3. Where is the Inland Sea? 4. Which emperors have honored Pootoo?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: China's Income Tax

References: Pp. 524-28.

Questions: 1. What is an Income Tax? 2. What are the arguments in favor of such a method of taxation? 3. What countries have such taxes? 4. How does the size of the tax in China compare with similar taxes in England and the United States? 5. When was the Chinese tax first promulgated? 6. What method is used to differentiate between rich and poor in this tax? 7. What are the fears regarding its application in China expressed?

Topic 2: The Chinese Banks and the First Year Bonds

Referenees: Pp. 523-4

Questions: 1. What double difficulty is the Ministry of Finance laboring under? 2. What is the value of the Bonds authorized by the Ministry for issue? 3. What is the fear of the Chinese Banks regarding these Bonds? 4. What stand has been taken by them? 5. In what other important matters have the Banks been interfering? 6. What is the importance and what the danger of the present position of the Banks?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

ACTING CLERK
MARSHAL,
DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

February 4, 1921, Cause No. 1266, Neuwirt v. Reids Ltd., Inc.; testimony of witnesses Stone and Custine taken for the defendant and of plaintiff in his own behalf; argued and submitted.

" 4, " " " 1244, U. S. v. Furbush; on motion for new trial; argued and submitted.

" 7, " " " 916, Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. v. Barque Chin Pu, testimony of witness Eisler taken; argned and submitted.

UNITED STATES vs. FERDINAND G. BOULON.

(*Causes Nos. 1219, 1220; filed December 23, 1920*)

SYLLABUS.

1. **EMBEZZLEMENT** is a purely statutory crime and can be established only by proving all of its ingredients one of which is felonious conversion of the subject matter while in the offender's possession.
2. ID.: CONVERSION. The manager of a corporation does not convert to his own use the proceeds of a check drawn to another, by merely receiving them, if they are forthwith turned over to other company officers.
3. ID.: ID.: Nor is conversion established by the fact that such other officers credit the manager with said proceeds on the company books or receipt to him therefor as a company loan, provided they remain in its possession.
4. ID.: ID.: Use of company funds for a trip ordered by it is not conversion.

William S. Fleming, Special U. S. Atty. for the prosecution.

R. S. Haskell, contra.

LOBINGIER J:

In both of these causes defendant is accused of embezzlement while manager of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Far Eastern Division, Inc. The information in Cause No. 1219 charges that defendant

> "On. or about the 25, day of June A. D. 1920, at Shanghai, China, and under the jurisdiction of this Court did then and there wrongfully, intentionally, unlawfully and feloniously embezzle and convert to his own use monies of about the value of Twelve thousand two hundred fifty and 54,100 Taels (Tls. 12,250.54) Shanghai Sycee."

The basic facts of this charge are that on the date named the complaining company, by its two attorneys, Beeson and Jones, drew a check (Ex. T) on the Asia Banking Corporation, for the amount above mentioned, in favor of one Yea Kong Yung and that the company shroff took it to the payee and received for it native bank orders (p. 43) which he delivered to defendant who turned them over to other company officers.

Where in this transaction did defendant "convert to his *own* use" the proceeds of the check? For, not only does the information so allege, but such conversion is an essential ingredient of the crime here charged. [1]

Now conversion involved a use inconsistent with the company's ownership. [2] But the mere fact that the proceeds of this check passed thru the defendant's hands on their way to other officers could not constitute such use for he, as company manager, would naturally receive and deposit company funds and if he could not possess these orders without converting them he was in danger of embezzling at all times.

But it is claimed that these proceeds were credited to defendant on the company books. The testimony on that point is not altogether consistent. (p. 82) According to Beeson (p. 56) only about one seventh was so credited, the balance being credited to Chinese

1. U. S. v. Guldner, 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 372; U. S. v. Bascom, Id., 382; U. S. v. MacDonell, Id., 680.
"To constitute the crime of embezzlement, the thing embezzled must be converted to the use of the criminal". Keller J., charging the jury in U. S. v. Breese, 131 Fed. 915, 922.
"There must be a fraudulent conversion or appropriation of money or other property by accused". Corpus Juris, XX, 425.
2. "The owner must be deprived of his property or money by an adverse using or holding". Id. 426. Cf. Fernald v. Chase, 37 Me. 289, 291; State v. Wilcox, Mo., 179 S. W. 479. Velsian v. Lewis, 15 Or. 539, 16 Pac. 631.

February 7, 1921, Cause No. 1097, Chang Yung Kong, v Philippine National Bank; continned by stipulation.

" 7, " " " 1098, Ring Mow Zu et al. v. American Express Co.; on motion to amend answer.

" 7, " " " 1244, U. S. Furbush; annou ncement in prisoner's presence of overruling of motion for a new trial.

Assignments for Hearing

February 10, 1921, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 1196, Bernard et al, v. Macpherson, Fenstamaker, Whitehouse Company.

" 14, " 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 1105, A. G. de Sherbinin & Co. v. U. S. Trading Corporation.

" 21, 9;30 a.m., Cause No. 1097, Chang Yung Kong v. Philippine Nat. Bank.

Judgments and Orders:

February 5, 1921, Cause No. 1244, U. S. v. Furbush; order overruling motion for a new trial.

" 7, " " " 1266, Neuwirt v. Reids Ltd. Inc.; judgment for defendant.

Miscellaneous Filings:

February 2, 1921, Cause No. 1288, In re Estate of Annie May Arnold Westbrook; letters of administration.

dealers. But no authority has been cited to the contention that the mere crediting by another of any portion to defendant on the company books would constitute conversion by him.

When the proceeds were turned over by defendant the company's cashsier gave him a receipt (Ex. 10) containing the words "loan to this firm" and it appears that they were so noted on the books and that defendant claimed them as his own profits on an exchange speculation tho made in the company's name. But a mere adverse claim, even tho unjustifed, is not conversion [3] expecially where it is openly asserted, as here. [4] So long as these funds actually remained in the hands of other company officers than defendant, it cannot be said that he converted them, regardless of what claim he may have alleged.

Defendant, indeed, claims that a considerable balance is still due him from the company and he seeks recovery thereof in a civil action which we had hoped to dispose of at the same time as this but which we have not been able to bring to trial. Doubtless the result of that action will show the real state of accounts between these parties.

But for the purposes of this proceeding we have assumed that the sum in question belongs to the company. The evidence, however—even that brought out by the prosecution itself—shows that the proceeds of the check now under discussion "remained with the company" and the accountant testified regarding the check in question, "I don't know who got the profits". The cross-examination of defendant by the company's counsel elicited the following:

"Q Now you say that in certain of these transactions the profits were paid in but you didn't get them?
A I didn't get them.
Q Excepting the Tls. 12,250.54 check and excepting the Tls. 1333. check, they were paid into your account?
A Yes.
Q And you could draw against that account?
A I could.
Q And you did draw against that account?
A I did.
Q And before you left here you had drawn practically everything out of that account excepting the Tls. 12,000. which you pretend is a loan to the firm?
A I did not".

3. Fernald v. Chase, 37 Me. 988. *Compare* State v. Culver, 97 N.W. 1015; Hamilton v. State, 46 Neb. 284; Van Etten v. State, 24 Neb. 734, 40 N.W. 289.
4. U.S. v. MacDonell, 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 680; Harris, Criminal Law (Am. ed.), 186.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of
ANNIE MAY ARNOLD WESTBROOK.
Deceased.

Cause No. 1288
Estate No. 376
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers to the undersigned on or before July 30, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

CHARLES H. WESTBROOK
Shanghai College,
Shanghai, China.

February 3, 1921, Cause No. 1293, U. S. vs. S. C. Grigg and R. E. Chambers; summons issued.

, 3, ,, ,, ,, 1266, N. E. Neuwirt vs. Reid's Ltd.; reply.

,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 665. In re Guardianship of Rosamond Frame, a minor; petition.

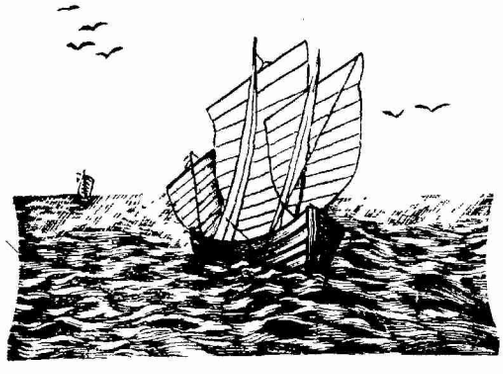
,, 4, ,, ,, ,, 989, In re Barque Chin Pu; petition.

,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 1097, Chang Yang Kong vs. Philippine National Bank; stipulation.

,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 1244, U.S. v. Furbush; except to order overruling motion for a new trial.

,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 1250, In re James S. Fearon's Will; oath of executor.

,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 1295, U. S. vs A. D. Johnson; complaint.



The examination continued as to other transactions in which we are not here interested but it seems clear from the foregoing that even at the time of the trial the proceeds of this check were still in the company's hands. Such being the case the charge of conversion —an essential ingredient of embezzlement—remains unproved. For, in order to convert so as to constitute embezzlement, the employee must have possession of the subject matter at the time. [5]

The nearest approach to conversion in this whole transaction seems to have been the original drawing of the check. But defendant was not one of the drawers. True the accountant, who was, claims (p.157) that he caused it to be prepared at defendant's request. The latter denies this and no memorandum of such request is produced. Moreover while defendant is interested, so is the accountant who was likewise involved in exchange speculations in the company's name (pp.137,167,196). Indeed, the prosecution's counsel calls him "a confederate" of defendant. If so why should the former be given more credence than the latter? But whether or not the latter so requested, it is not claimed that he made any such request of the other drawer of the check. He, tho working in the same establishment with defendant, never comsulted him about the transaction but accepted the representations of the accountant who caused the check to be drawn and was engaged in the same sort of transactions with which defendant is charged.

Now this other drawer was the company's attorney in fact and, later, its assistant treasurer (p.138). His was one of the indispensible signatures on every negotiable instrument issued by the company unless defendant himself signed and as the latter did not sign this check the attorney knew that his signature was essential to its validity. Yet, without consulting anyone but the accountant he signed the check and made possible any diversion of the funds which followed. If this was not the company's own act, by its attorney, it certainly was not defendant's. [6]

5. Corpus Juris, XX, 418; Pullam v. State, 78 Ala. 31.
6. Corpus juris, XX, 431; Henderson v. State, 1 Tex. App. 432.

(To be Continued Next Issue)

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF CHANGSHA, CHINA

In re Estate of
LEWIS RAY JORDAN,
Deceased.

Estate No. 1
NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Lewis Ray Jordan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to the undersigned at Changsha, China, on or before August 6, 1921, and all persons owing debts to the said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

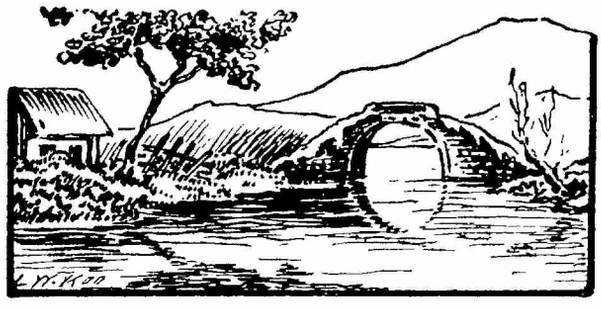
C. D. MEINHARDT
American Vice-Consul in Charge, Ex Officio Judge, Administering the Estate.

January 20, 1921.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: W. E. Baass, Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. W. Dehler, Louisville; D. J. Sandys, Shantung; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wallden, Vladivostock; Mr. and J. G. Calkins, Los Angeles; Dr. Karl Muller, Tientsin; Mrs. E. Vamari, Osaka; Mrs. A. Gorschalki, Yokohama; Mr. Mrs. and Harry G. Pape, Local; Mrs. Genbb, London; Robert Loraine, London; L. Persenico, Yokohama; Mrs. A. Schregordus, Kashing; Mrs. Mc-Clelland, Local; Mr. and Mrs. Barclay McPherson, Montreal; C. J. Berfit Hellstrom, Hongkong; Aug. Lillienan, Gothenburg; C. Jensen.

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mrs. H. K. Krull, San Francisco; M. M. McCarthy, Los Angeles; Mrs. W. V. Mayo, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. Owen, San Francisco; E. C. Baker, Moukden; P. J. Smith, London; M. R. Doggett, Mentaitze; J. R. Darling, New York; Miss A. Handley, Australia; S. Cheeseman, Peking; T. Ring, Peking; H. A. Lucker, Tientsin; H. R. Sims, Tientsin; Mr. and Nutch; J. S. Smith; G. J. Johnstone, Peking A. Lillieman, Gottemburg; T. Fenwick; V. Radford.



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SHANGHAI

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from November 1 to November 10, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1 Present year	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-Hankow	190698	631608	301	822607	27772	.....	20225968	.....	278937	-1.38	3383395	155415	.....	4.58
Peking-Mukden	286172	433567	912	720651	159194	.....	19543211	3590856	.....	18.37	3017297	113155	.....	3.71
Tientsin-Pukow	167674	253963	18832	440469	55200	.....	12571083	770705	.....	6.13	2452346	253236	.....	10.32
Peking-Suiyuan	36628	112055	3290	151973	5644	.....	4611449	876683	.....	19.01	797204	66404	.....	8.33
Shanghai-Nanking	112280	58468	4929	175677	15240	.....	5302808	471572	.....	8.89	1319687	.....	16312	-1.23
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	54929	22877	1047	78853	8457	.....	2582425	358564	.....	13.88	696567	106305	.....	15.27
Cheng-Tai	19527	77107	102	96736	.....	31126	3333695	727440	.....	21.82	592907	37587	.....	6.33
Canton-Kowloon	25688	3989	700	30377	2172	.....	837503	6516	.....	0.78	224051	.....	6613	-2.95
Kirin-Changchun	19787	29450	267	49504	.....	20363	1733055	169119	.....	9.76	274126	.....	32247	-11.75
Taokow-Chinghua	4882	23788	383	29053	.....	1546	889454	71711	.....	8.06	205118	8208	.....	4.00
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	1456	8123	.....	9579	.....	8108	301959	.....	326829	.....	74316	.....	109296	-147.08
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy			92	92		199	12710		13355	-105.15	2343		3104	-132.48
Kaifong-Honan	25618	24260	1263	51141	6113	.....	1290798	79242	.....	6.14	254416	12807	.....	5.03
Wuchang-Changsha	12525	25152	27	37704	33	.....	1104904	49284	.....	4.46	283961	117677	.....	40.04
Ssu-Tao	6242	8957	33	15232	.....	2425	623302	75217	.....	12.06	101470	10688	.....	10.53
TOTAL	964106	1713364	32178	2709648	216058	.....	74964324	6627788	.....	8.84	13679200	713910	.....	5.22

H. H. CHENG

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